

Poetry.

RESIGNATION.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no fireside, howsoever defended,
But has one vacant chair!

The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mourning for the dead:
The heart of Rachel for her children crying
Will not be comforted!

Let us be patient! these severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly through the mists and vapors:
Amid these earthly damps
What seem to us but dim, funereal tapers,
May be heaven's distant lamps.

There is no Death! what seems so is transition,
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death.

She is not dead—the child of our affection—
But gone unto that school,
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.

In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
She lives whom we call dead.

Day after day we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air:
Year after year, her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we walk with her, and keep unbroken
The bond which nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken,
May reach her where she lives.

Not as a child shall we again behold her;
For when with raptures wild
In our embraces we again enfold her,
She will not be a child;

But a fair maiden, in her father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace:
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion
Shall we behold her face.

And though at times, impatient with emotion
And anguish long suppressed,
The swelling heart heaves moaning like the ocean,
That cannot be at rest;

We will be patient! and assuage the feeling
We cannot wholly stave;
By silence sanctifying, not concealing,
The grief that must have way.

Miscellaneous.

CONSCIENCE.

It has been remarked that the forebodings of a guilty conscience are rarely, if ever, fully realized in this life. Threatenings of a guilty mind pursue it to the last moment of earthly existence, and still promise a fearful retribution to be realized beyond the grave. "The wicked travaileth with pain all his days. A dreadful sound is in his ears. He knoweth that the day of darkness is ready at hand. Trouble and anguish shall make him afraid."

The life and death of many a renowned sceptic prove that this is no exaggeration of the truth. The dread word remorse indicates the fearful reprisals which conscience is sure to levy upon guilt. The most successful course of crime, is not safe from the terrific visitation of this inward monitor. Conscience may sleep during a long course of crime, but she never dies. She will gnaw again. The hour of calamity, the moment of death, arms her with tenfold terrors.

If there be not, therefore, a future state of retribution, the last pang of human guilt is a lie—a lie for which the Creator is responsible. We almost tremble at the language we have used, though it be but hypothetical; and we fly to the alternative, which alone the mind can rest, that God is true—that man lives beyond the grave, and that the soul that perseveres in sin is hastening to ruin, which it must meet at some point of its future existence.

Such is the teaching of human nature, such the teaching of the Author of human nature. All the efforts of a perverse ingenuity have never been able to invalidate this testimony, as it is written upon the very frame-work of the soul of man. However unbelief may continue to blunt the sensibilities of the conscience, and for a time to spread a delusive calm over the mind, by the influence of things seen and temporal, yet it can never change the essential nature of the soul. It may pervert its powers and bear it on to ruin, but it can never tranquilize its instinctive presentiment of the doom that awaits it.

Noble Example.—"Why did you not take the arm of my brother last night," said a young lady to her friend, a very intelligent girl, about nineteen, in a large town near Lake Ontario. She replied: "Because I knew him to be a licentious young man."

"Nonsense," was the answer of the sister, "if you refuse the attention of all licentious young men, you will have none at all, I assure you."

"Very well," said her friend, "then I can dispense with them altogether—for I tell you that my resolution on this point is unalterably and immovably fixed."

How long do you think it would take to revolutionize society, were all young ladies to adopt this resolution!

What a waste of powder, it seems to me, to see one sweet gal kissing another—sweets to sweets.

Respect for Parents.—If children could realize but a small portion of the anxiety their parents feel on their account, they would pay far greater respect to the parental wishes. A good child, and one in whom confidence can be placed, is the one who does not allow himself to disobey his parents, nor to do anything when his parents are absent, that he has reason to believe they would disapprove were they present. The good advice of parents is often engraven on the heart of the child, that after years of care and toil do not efface it; and in the hour of temptation the thought of a parent has been the salvation of the child, though the parent may be sleeping in the grave, and the ocean may roll between the sacred spot and the tempted child. A small token of parental affection, borne about the person, especially a parent's likeness, would frequently prove a talisman for good. A Polish prince was accustomed to carry the picture of his father always in his bosom; and on any particular occasion he would look upon it and say:—"Let me do nothing unbecoming so excellent a father." Such respect for a father or a mother, is one of the best traits in the character of a son or a daughter. "Honor thy father and thy mother, that it may be well with thee, is the first commandment with promise," says the sacred book, and happy is the child who acts accordingly.

Is Woman more Fickle than Man.—No—not a whit! All this nonsense about the fickleness of woman, of which we daily hear so much, is—nonsense. No man with a thimble full of brains makes ever much talk and ado about fickle women; jealous and tyrannical husbands, who spend scarcely an evening of their lives at home with their wives, are the ones, who raise the hue and cry, and there are thousands of unprincipled fellows, who have been discarded by virtuous females on account of their utter worthlessness, who are ever ready to pounce upon the first disparaging remark breathed against the sex, and circulate the base fabrication both far and near. These are the condemned curs who are everlastingly prating about woman's fickleness, and, although they are universally despised for their ineffable meanness and contemptibility, their well-coined lies too frequently gain credence with people possessing common sense.

Oh, what a delight it is—if it were only for the rarity of the thing—to enter a house, where husband and wife are one, and the whole family are united together in the bonds of love! There always is peace, there always is heaven itself. Sorrow there will be, of course, for shade is everywhere as inevitably as sunshine; but alike in sorrow and in joy, possibly more in sorrow than in joy—the true home, the home which is home, is a scene of the utmost beauty. It is the pure domestic influence which the world mainly needs for its purification. These noisy sects, these conceited orators, may all do a required work—but the one thing needful is the calm, serene yet resistless influence of home. Show me a family of children brought up in the pure atmosphere of such a place; led into the paths of light and love by a kind mother; directed to scenes of honorable ambition by a wise father; disciplined in all pure affections by the sweet intercourse of brother and sister, and the offices of good neighborhood; and you show me a family whose characters will do more towards elevating the moral sentiment of the community, unloosing its bands of wickedness, than could be effected by all the organizations into which poor human nature has ever been dovetailed.—*Lynn Pioneer.*

An Illustration.—There was once a converted Indian, who, being asked if he believed in the Trinity, said he did. He was then asked his reason. He said he would answer in his own Indian way: "We go down to the river in winter, and we see it covered with snow; we dig through the snow, and come to the ice; we chop through the ice, and we come to the water; snow is water, ice is water, and water is water," said he, "therefore the three are one."

Scandal.—Dr. Johnson being once in company with some scandal-mongers, one of them having accused an absent friend of resorting to rouge, observed: "It is, perhaps, after all, much better for a lady to redder her own cheeks, than to blacken other people's characters."

There are moments when the soul expands, as if it wanted elbow-room in the little house it inhabits; and it is then that a man feels surprised—amazed at his ever having committed a mean or cruel action.

So far from it is from being true that men are naturally equal, that no two people can be half an hour together, but one shall acquire an evident superiority over the other.

Whenever we drink too deeply of pleasure, we find a sediment at the bottom of the cup, which embitters the draught we have quaffed with so much avidity.

SPUNK.

This is getting to be a very popular word, quite as much as that good old English word, "bamboozle." The necessity which some people feel of "showing their spunk," when trifling annoyances cross them, is productive of a vast amount of heart burning, bickering, and spleen.

Many a quarrel has arisen in early life and cast a shade of bitterness even over the grave of one of the parties, which had its origin in an innocent mistake on one part and a determination to "show spunk" on the other. "I will let you know I've got some spunk!" said a dunned landlord to his creditor, one day, on acknowledging the receipt of a dun. How did he do it?—He cursed, raved, swore, and black-guarded, paid his bill, and then, to spite his impatient creditor, went to another house to buy his liquor, and paid more money for poorer goods. This was "showing spunk" the proper or popular way.

Merchants sometimes get severely tried by the thoughtlessness or heartlessness of customers; some of them sacrifice their personal interest, their dignity of character, their temper and peace of mind, for the next twenty-four hours, merely to show their spunk. Because their customers are reckless, undecided, or heartless, they will degrade themselves to a still lower level, by displaying spleen and fretful reproach.

Farmers often go to law on disputed land marks, merely to "show their spunk," and they neither may be quite right, and though the amount in dispute be not five dollars they will sometimes spend five hundred dollars each in law, and never get anything but beggary for their trouble. This last is not a very rare case.

Many an individual wishing to show the world that they "are not to be trod upon," will only show that they are unfit even to tread upon, owing to their having so mean a spirit as "spunk."

An odd clergyman, preaching before some of the American army at Corpus Christi, made use of these remarks:—"Ten thousand dollars is a sum large to most of us; yet what would it profit?—You cannot carry it out of the world.—Then what would you do with it, or you, or you, or you?" pointing with an oratorical flourish at each repetition to different individuals before him. At length an old stager, well known to the Corpus Christi army, Judge Flays, could contain himself no longer when the finger pointed at him, and in the momentary pause succeeding the searching question, the Judge broke the solemn silence by answering in a loud, shrill tone, "I lay it out in mules!"—"Shall I attempt," says a narrator, "to portray the effect?" The audience was convulsed.—*Knicker.*

Where was I?—At Kenwyn, two dogs, one of which was the parson's, were fighting at the west end of the Church; the parson, who was then reading the second lesson, rushed out of his pew, went down and parted them, returned to the pew, and, doubtful where he had left off, asked the clerk, "Roger, where was I?"—"Why, down parting the dogs, master," said Roger.

Supererogation.—The chaplain's boy of a man of war, being sent out of his own ship on an errand to another, the boys were comparing notes about their manner of living. "How often," said one, "do you go to prayers now?"—"Why," answered the other, "in case of a storm or any other danger." "Aye," said the first, "there's some sense in that, but my master makes us pray when there's no more occasion for it than for my leaping overboard."

Arrah, Pat, and why did I marry ye? Just tell me that—for it's myself that's had to maintain ye ever since Father O'Flanagan sent me home to yer house.

Swate Jewel, replied Pat, not relishing the charge, and it's myself that hopes to live to see the day ye'll a widow, wapping over the cold sod that covers me; then, by St. Patrick, I'll see how you get along without me, honey dear.

On a recent moonlight night, a mother had the following observation made to her by her son:

"It maun be a nonsense, nither, about there being folk i' the moon!"

"What way, my man?"

"Oh, because, how do they crush themselves together when it's only half-moon?"

Mamma, (grinning,) "May be the folk are like spy-glasses, and shut themselves in."

"Was Mr. Brown a popular man when he lived in your town?" inquired a busy-body of his friend. "I should think he was," replied the gentleman, "as many persons endeavored to prevent his leaving—and several of them, including the sheriff, his deputy, and several constables, followed him for some distance."

A young lady residing in Louisville, while asleep a few nights since, was awakened by a ferocious rat biting a piece out of one of her cheeks. Decidedly a rat of taste.

A SWEET FELLOW.

An odd circumstance not long ago threw all Valenciennes into laughter. Two workmen in the sugar refinery quarreled. In the tussel, one threw the other, head over heels, into a copper of molasses. The half-suffocated man at last scrambled out, and as he naturally had no desire to hazard being thrown in again, he ran to the house of the procurer. But he had been completely covered over with sugary materials, and at every step he took, it began to harden and whiten by the exposure to the air. The day, too, was frosty, and he soon seemed frozen all over. The population of course, gathered round to gaze on the wonder. But the sugar began to be not merely white, but stiff, and before he reached the procurer's door his limbs began to feel in fetters. His legs first refused to move; then his arm clung to his side; then he was unable to lift his hand to the knocker, and was compelled to ask a bystander to knock for him. His ridiculous embarrassment, his rage, and his congelation kept the crowd in a perpetual roar. The delay at the magistrate's door made him grow whiter and stiffer, more angry, and more ridiculous every moment. By the time he was let in, he was on the point of emulating Lot's wife, with only the difference between a pillar of sugar and a pillar of salt. He was a walking sweetmeat of the largest dimensions. In a few minutes his only moveable organ was his tongue. The procurer ordered him to be boiled.

THE RUST IN WHEAT.

The following remarks from the Annual Report of the St. John's (N. B.) Agricultural Society, as to one of the causes of rust in wheat, are thrown out rather as a supposition than opinion, with the view of exciting inquiry:

The oat draws nutriment from the earth by side roots, which spread over the ground. The wheat plant has similar rootlets, but, in addition thereto, when about to head, sends down a tap root into the earth, for the purpose, it may be presumed, of procuring the additional nutriment which its large, rich ear requires, and this tap root has been known to extend to the depth of four feet. We may observe, that up to the time of sending down the tap root, the wheat is the hardest and thirdest of all the cereals, but afterwards the most liable to disease. This delicacy is accounted for, when we consider that land is generally undrained; that no more than a few inches of soil get the benefit of the sun, air and manure; and that therefore the root must encounter, in its downward travel, nothing but disappointment. It comes in contact with the cold clay, or a sour, wet subsoil, turns back in despair, and dies. In accordance with the laws of nature, insects, or rust, which is itself a fungus, or vegetable insect, comes to finish the work of devastation on the dying plant. The forlorn farmer rails at the climate and cries out that the wheat is killed by the rust, while, in fact, it has died from starvation—from the want of that food, which, as a provident husbandman, it was his duty to have provided for it.

Umbrella Etiquette.—The Court Journal lays down the following rules: "If you meet a lady without an umbrella, in the rain, it is not proper to lend her an umbrella, but you ought to escort her home; but if you meet two ladies, then you should give them your umbrella.—This is proper, whether the ladies are your acquaintances or not."

"I never knew any man," says an old author, "who could not bear with another's misfortunes perfectly like a Christian;" which reminds us of the old lady who thought every calamity that happened to herself a trial, and every one that happened to her friends a judgment!

Irish Apology for being Lost.—Felix McCarthy, of the Kerry militia, was generally late on parade. "Ah, Felix," said the sergeant, "you are always late." "Be aisy, sergeant Sullivan," was his reply; "sure some one must be late."

Kind Hearted.—"My dear, the fowls have nearly destroyed the garden. Did you not see them there while I was absent?"

"Yes, love, but I could not bear the thought of driving them away; they seemed to take so much pleasure in scratching."

Proof Reading.—Proof readers are sometimes very negligent. In speaking of Gov. McDowell's speech, the manuscript said, "Many members wept, and among them Mr. Speaker Winthrop more than once gave way to his feelings in a flood of tears." The printed copy read, "many members slept, and Mr. Speaker Winthrop more than once gave way to his feelings in a mug of beer."

Great men are like planets; which, to their inhabitants, seem like nothing but a lump of dirty earth, while to those who view them from a distance, they appear like brilliant luminaries.

A girl must not get angry because every body else does not admire her lover. It is not the fashion for all to be attached to the same object.

Wreck of the Empire.—The New York Tribune gives the following affecting incident of the wreck of the ill-fated Empire. It is affirmed to be strictly correct:

After the Empire was struck, and while sinking, two mothers snatched what they supposed to be their own infants, and rushed upon deck, and in their fright threw themselves into the water. One of the devoted parents held the child to her bosom, and both were saved; while the other sustained hers until it breathed its last, yet still holding on to the body until she was rescued. The surprise of the mothers may be imagined, when they discovered that in the confusion attending their escape, they had each taken the other's child. And while the poor woman who had supposed that her little one was lost, pressed to her bosom her own babe, the other was frantic with grief to find too late that she had preserved another's child and lost her own.

The Steamer Empire.—*Arrest of the Pilot.*—The Coroner's juries on the bodies of those drowned by the sinking of the steamer Empire, having declared the cause of the accident to be the negligence and inattention to his duties of Levi Smith the pilot, he has since been arrested and brought to New York, and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000 on the charge of manslaughter. Bills of indictment will be immediately sent before the grand jury, now in session.

Attempt to Burn to death.—A man at No. 4 City Hall Place, New York, supposed to be a lunatic, was observed, on Tuesday, stripped naked, scattering varnish all over his person and clothes. His name was Thomas Darrel, a picture framer. The door was broken open; but he in the meantime had escaped to the roof of the house, having first set fire to his clothes, which were saturated with varnish. The fire was soon extinguished, and the poor man secured, his body having been severely burned. He is supposed to have become insane from religious phrenzy. The Mirror learns that he died on Wednesday morning from the injuries.

St. Louis, May 24.

The fire is at length entirely extinguished, though quite a cloud of smoke still rises from the burnt district. Extensive preparations are making to clear away the rubbish, and a number of workmen are already busily engaged. A general re-building will immediately commence, and the burnt district will doubtless ultimately be the finest district in our city.

The city councils have passed an ordinance, widening the streets of the burnt district, and to erect fire proof buildings.

A note from the clerk of the steamer Embassy, which left St. Louis on Saturday, the second day after the fire, and arrived at Cincinnati on Wednesday, addressed to the Cincinnati Commercial, contains the following appalling, and, we doubt not, highly exaggerated statement:

"Passed several dead bodies floating in the river, blackened and seared by the awful fire of the 17th. Our own candid opinion is, there were not less than from 100 to 150 lives lost by the dreadful calamity, being an eye witness of the destruction of many—besides the number of persons wounded by the explosion of powder, blowing up of houses, and the tumbling in of walls, &c."

The Execution of Denley.—The Boston Chronotype has an account of the hanging of this man, which took place on Wednesday, the 23d, at Haverhill, N. H., for murdering his wife, as proved by circumstantial evidence:

The execution was in the jail yard, and the people flocked into Haverhill by thousands, from the distance of 30 or 40 miles, early in the morning, men and women. There were 3,000 present, and it is said that the tavern had to double its force to deal out fast enough to satisfy the thirst of some. The men crowded, cursed, and joked. The boys climbed trees, laughed and shouted. The officers, to gratify the crowd, so far evaded the law as to build the platform at a great height, so as to be in the plain view of all. The gallows was a single post projecting from the window above. The platform was occupied by a number of clergymen and sheriffs. In the midst of them, Elder Dudley came forward, attended by his executioner and the Chaplain of the prison. He asked and obtained leave to speak, and in a few words, uttered in a loud, firm tone, he solemnly asserted his entire innocence of the crime for which he was to suffer, and expressed his hope of heaven, to which he was confident he could go from the gallows as well as any other place. Sealing his assertions with an address to his Maker, the sheriff did his duty and the life was choked out of the clay.

Fasting and Prayer.—In view of the epidemic with which St. Louis is at present scourged, several of the churches set apart Thursday week to be observed as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

Cast Iron cents have been put in circulation again. The fellow who would counterfeit coppers in this golden age, should be sent to the penny-tentary.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE PACIFIC.

That a connection by railroad is to be made, sooner or later, between the Mississippi and the Pacific, seems to be generally admitted. The grand project of Mr. Benton contemplates an early beginning of the work—yet not too early for the requirements of the age. We find, however, that the general approbation which has been given to this imposing design meets with an exception now and then. The Philadelphia American, speaking on the subject, says:

"The idea that a railroad could, under the present condition of things, be safely commenced and successfully constructed between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Ocean, appears to us as a particularly wild one. We have familiarized ourselves with the project; but it is, in reality, one of the most enormous that the human mind ever conceived. What were the Pyramids, or even the Chinese wall to a railroad of 1,600—1,800—or 2,000 miles long, every mile of it, too, through an uninhabited wilderness, and more than half of it a howling desert? The physical difficulties are almost incalculably great; the financial ones are still more formidable. Where is the money to come from? The constitutional scruples of a whole political party, comprising half the people, prevent the possibility of its coming directly from the government. From the public lands? They must be made valuable first, by population: there is no intrinsic value in prairies, sage plains, and volcanic pedregals—not even in the rich soils of Bear River Valley, and other out of the way nooks of the Rocky Mountains. Time is, here, the true and indispensable element of value, and the value will come only with time. We want some more trustworthy estimates of expense and calculations of resources than we have yet been favored with, before we can feel certain of our ability during the present generation to establish a railroad communication between the Mississippi and the Columbia or Sacramento."

How great soever this undertaking may be, it is not too great for the American people. It is not too great to be begun. Physical difficulties! The route from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains is a level prairie, with but slight undulations and along the courses of the Missouri and the Platte, where the road will run, those undulations may be avoided. The scarcity of timber will present the greatest difficulty. But from the regions of the Upper Mississippi it can be brought in any quantity.

The money to be applied to the construction is to come from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. Ever since the establishment of the government an annual revenue has been derived from that source. It may average three millions one year with another. In proportion as the road advanced westwardly it would enhance the value of the lands, and cause increased sales; but it is not necessary to calculate specially upon this enhancement. The ordinary land revenue, if it should remain at its present average, would be sufficient to carry the road forward with considerable rapidity.

"The constitutional scruples of a whole political party" will have to give way to the spirit of the age, and to the force of irresistible tendencies. Those scruples must be overborne if they will not be conciliated. The Lilliputians cannot expect to keep Gulliver always fastened down by pegs in his hair.

The march of the Republic is onward. The avidity with which thousands are rushing to the gold mines of California is in harmonious keeping with the enthusiasm which urges the enterprising throng to the shores of the Pacific. Both impulses unite to the same end.—*Amer.*

A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser writing from Frankfort, in Germany, after describing the success of the Hungarian patriots, in their contests with the Imperialists, says, the rapid movements, and much of the success of the Hungarians, is owing to a mode of warfare they have adopted from the Turks. Every horseman has an infantry soldier behind him. When necessary, the latter descend, form, and attack the enemy, after which, if advisable, they remount and retreat, thus harassing the enemy like the old Parthians.

Pioneer Line Started.—The first train, comprising twenty passenger carriages, eighteen wagons for baggage and supplies, with one hundred and twenty-five passengers, left Independence, Mo., for Upper California, on the 9th of May. The list of passengers comprises names from almost every State in the Union, and a goodly number of Pennsylvanians and Virginians.

A colored woman, upwards of sixty years of age, was subjected to a painful surgical operation at Hagerstown last week, while under the influence of chloroform. One of her arms was amputated and the cap of one of her knees removed without her evincing the slightest distress or uneasiness. Drs. F. and J. C. Donsey were the operators.

Our lusts are cords which bind us to earth. Fiery trials are sent to consume them.

NEW AND CHEAP Spring and Summer GOODS, At Fainstock's Store.

FAINSTOCK & SONS present their compliments to their friends and the public, and would inform them that they are receiving their usual large and cheap stock of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**, direct from the eastern cities, consisting in part of:

Dry Goods, Groceries, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Bonnets, Palm Hats, Caps, and a full assortment of everything in their line, which they offer to the public much lower than they can be purchased elsewhere in the county. **CALL AND EXAMINE.**

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods.

A large lot of **LOCUST POSTS** on hand, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. April 9.

NEW GOODS, At prices that cannot be beat.

GEORGE ARNOLD, At the old and well known Stand, has just received, and is now opening, as usual, as large and well selected a **STOCK OF GOODS**, as has been offered to the public at any time; consisting of:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, &c., Leghorn, Straw & Gimp Bonnets, &c.

All of which have been purchased on the very best terms, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. We will not misrepresent nor deceive you by saying that we can sell Goods "Thirty per cent." cheaper than any other establishment—but we will confine ourselves to the plain facts, and that is, that we will sell any and every article as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than they can be sold elsewhere. Our prices are uniform, and we warrant all Goods sold to be as represented.

The Ladies' attention particularly is invited to a large and very handsome selection of **Silks and Fancy Goods** generally. Please give us a call, examine and judge for yourselves.

GEORGE ARNOLD. Gettysburg, April 9.

Appleton's Great Central CHEAP BOOK STORE, 164 Chesnut Street, Corner of Seventh, Swaim's Buildings, Philadelphia.

KNOWING the wants of the community, the Proprietor of this Establishment has fitted up a Store in the most elegant manner, having due regard to the comfort of his customers, so that every stranger visiting his Book Store, may feel entirely at home. HIS IMMENSE STOCK OF BOOKS is classified according to the various Departments of Literature, so that visitors can find the Books they are in search of for themselves. Buying his Stock for the most part at the Auction Sales, and being connected with one of the largest Publishing Houses in this country, besides publishing largely himself, enables him to sell all Books at

LOWER PRICES than any other house of a similar character on this continent. His facilities for the Importation of Books from Europe are unsurpassed, having a branch of his Establishment in London, where orders of private gentlemen are carefully executed and forwarded to this country by every steamer and Packet.

A CATALOGUE of Books with the prices attached is issued quarterly, containing Lists of New Additions made to his large collection, which are in all cases for sale at the **LOWEST PRICES**, or from 25 to 75 per cent. below Publishers' prices. Thus in buying even a few Books, quite a considerable amount is saved.

As a still further **INDUCEMENT** to strangers visiting the city, every one who purchases *One Dollar's worth of Books*, will receive a copy of the "STRANGER IN PHILADELPHIA," an elegant 18mo. volume, the price of which is 25 cents.

The limits of an advertisement are too confined to enumerate the prices of any of the Books, or to give even a faint idea of the immense advantages to be derived from purchasing at the *Great Central Cheap Book Store*, but let all who are in search of Books send for a Catalogue, and buy the Books they are in want of, and when visiting the city, give Appleton one call, and you will be sure to call again.

STATIONERY in all its branches, furnished at the Lowest Prices. The *Initials* of those purchasing Letter and Note Paper, neatly stamped in the corner, without charge.

Orders for any article may be sent by mail, addressed to the Proprietor, and the directions in all cases will be fully carried out, with great punctuality and despatch.

Orders for Catalogues should be pre-paid. **GEO. S. APPLETON,** Bookseller, Publisher, Importer, and Stationer, 164 Chesnut St., cor. of Seventh, Swaim's Buildings. May 14.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY, WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a **WINE AND LIQUOR STORE** in the house formerly kept as *Hay's Tavern*, Sign of the *Indian King*, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Bunitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins, RUMS, WHISKEYS, CORDIALS AND BITTERS of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock. York, Feb. 23.

MACKEREL, SHAD, SALMON, HERRINGS, PORK, HAMS AND SIDES, SHOULDERS, LARD & CHEESE, Constantly on hand and for sale by **J. PALMER & CO.,** Market Street Wharf, PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 26.

CHOICE SPRING GOODS, AND RARE BARGAINS!

D. WIDDLECOFF HAS just opened a large and general assortment of **SEASONABLE GOODS,** COMPRISING EVERY THING DESIRABLE FOR **Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,** which will be sold **CHEAP, beyond all precedent.** He has

Prints at 2 cents, Muslin 2, Gingham, Lawns, Checks and Tickings, at a 5p. Also, Silks, Lin. Lusters, Berages, Organdis, &c., together with a fine lot of Black Goods.—Also,

Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Parasols, &c.

Persons wishing cheap Goods, of a first-rate quality, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

May 7.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE subscriber has just received, at his old stand, a new **STOCK OF GOODS**, which, having been purchased towards the close of the market season, (Goods having fallen considerably,) he is enabled to offer at *much reduced prices.* It embraces a full and well-selected assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, &c., which he asks those wishing to purchase, to call and examine, confident of pleasing.

J. M. STEVENSON. April 30.

FRESH ARRIVAL. CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS—ALSO, JEWELRY, such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. Also,

SPECTACLES, and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buell's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER. July 31.

Domestic Industry is the Wealth of Nations.

Fresh Assortment of HATS.

THE subscriber has a good assortment of **FASHIONABLE HATS**, which he is prepared to sell at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lower than heretofore, and much lower than they are regularly retailed at in the cities.

A good fur Hat, warranted, \$1 00
Fine Silk do. fur body, 2 00
Nine Nutria do., 3 00
Fine Monterey do., 1 00
Russia do., 2 00
Moleskin, extra quality, \$2 50 to 4 00
Fine Russia Hats, and other kinds low—The public are invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Terms Cash, and only one price. **S. S. MCCREARY.** Gettysburg, Jan. 15.

COACH, HOUSE, SIGN & CLOTH PAINTING.

THE subscriber has REMOVED his shop to the Old Stand, on Washington street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, formerly known as "Weaver's Paint Shop," where he has always on hand

Canvass for Carriages. He has also

Carriages, Buggies, & Jersey Wagons, which he will sell low. All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for Repairing.

J. G. FREY. Jan. 8.

JOHN BRINGMAN, CABINET MAKER.

GRATEFUL for the liberal share of patronage he has heretofore received, takes this method of respectfully informing the public, that he still continues his business of

Cabinet Making, at the Old Stand, on South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Second Square, where he is prepared to make every variety of

FURNITURE, including **Bureaus, Centre and Dining Tables, Bedsteads, Cupboards, Work, Wash, and Candle-Stands, &c. &c.**

in a neat, substantial, workmanlike manner, at prices to suit the times.

He is always prepared to make

COFFINS according to order, and at the shortest notice.

Having a good and handsome HEARSE, he can convey corpses to any burial ground at the lowest rate.

LUMBER, and all kinds of **COUNTRY PRODUCE** taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Jan. 29.

DIVIDEND. Bank of Gettysburg.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of

Three per Cent. payable on or after the 7th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier. May 7.

\$1 75. for a Whole Summer Suit!!! (COAT, VEST & PANTS.)

MARCUS SAMSON RETURNS his thanks to his old customers, and informs them and the public generally that he has within a few days returned from the cities with a new supply of

SUMMER GOODS, of all kinds. His prices are *astonishingly* low, and so low that persons at a distance even would save money and be well paid for their time and trouble in coming to his store in Gettysburg, to purchase their summer clothing.

As he sells for Cash, and has but one price, he has no hesitation in publishing a list of his prices. He purchases for cash, and as his expenses are comparatively small, and as he attends to his business himself, he is satisfied with small profits, and is therefore enabled to sell cheaper than any other establishment.

The careful attention of the public is invited to the following prices:

COATS—Fine Cloth and Dress, from \$4 to \$16; Business, from \$2 50 to \$5; Cloth Sack, \$4 50 to \$8; Lawn Summer \$1 to \$1 50; Fine Cashmere, \$2 to \$5 50; Tweed \$1 25 to \$1 50; Cassinet, \$3 50 to \$1 50.

PANTS—Double Mill'd Cashmere, from \$2 50 to \$1 50; Single Mill'd Cashmere, \$2 to \$3; Summer Cloth \$1 25 to \$2; Linen Drilling, \$1 to \$1 50; Cassinet \$1 to \$2 50; Cotton, 62 1/2 cts. to \$1 25.

VESTS—Silk, from \$1 50 to \$3; Satin, \$1 50 to \$3 50; Merino and Cashmere, \$1 to \$2; Bombazine, \$1 to \$1 50; Marcellus, 50 cts. to \$1 75; Cassimere and Cloth \$2 to \$2 50.

In addition he has for sale: Gloves, suspenders, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirts, (a large supply, from 50 cts. to \$2 each.) Drawers, a great variety of Under Shirts, &c. Also, a large stock of Fancy Goods, Steel Pens, Jewellery, Caps, Slouch Hats, Gaiter Shoes, Dish Covers, Horse Nets, Pistols, with a few Gothic Thirty-hour and Eight-day CLOCKS. He cannot enumerate more in the limits of an advertisement, but requests ALL to call at his Store and examine his stock, which he is satisfied is the cheapest ever brought to Gettysburg. Remember the Variety and One Price Store of **MARCUS SAMSON**, in York street, opposite the Bank.

He has also on hand Two Second-hand BUGGIES, one CARRIAGE, and a HORSE, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. He has also a fine crop of GRASS which he will dispose of.

May 21.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed, LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, **JOHN REED, Esq.** of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10.

W. B. McCLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

D. MC CONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. D. McConaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

Freights from Philadelphia. REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Barthen Cars between **PHILADELPHIA AND YORK**, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street—**A. L. GERHART, Agent.**

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT. York, April 20.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors respectfully informs the public that he continues the **COACH-MAKING BUSINESS**, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH. Gettysburg, April 20.

NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Kase, deceased.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of **PETER KASE, sen.** late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have any claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH FINK, Ex'r. April 23.

FRESH CHEESE.

THOSE wanting good **NEW ENGLAND CHEESE**, can be accommodated by calling at

STEVENSON'S.

Valuable Chestnut & Locust TIMBER-LAND, AT PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday the 31st of May, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC VENDUE, ON THE PREMISES,

1000 Acres OF EXCELLENT

TIMBER LAND, around MARIA FURNACE, in Adams county,

Pa., at the foot of the South Mountain.—The land is all well covered with excellent young Chestnut Timber, intermixed with the proportion of Locust. Most of it was cut off about 25 years ago, and is now more valuable than before such cutting. A part of it has Rock Oak and other Timber on it. It will be sold in lots of from 15 to 30 ACRES each.

ALSO, at the same time and place will be sold

Several Houses and Lots, in the village at the Furnace. Also, the

FURNACE & FARM attached to it, with the Water Power. Also, about

35 ACRES OF LAND, with the Improvements, adjoining lands of Martin Ebert and others. Any desired information relative to the property can be had from Col. J. D. Paxton or Wm. Hammett Esq.

TERMS.—One half the purchase money on the 1st of April, 1859; the other half on the 1st of April, 1861, with interest and sufficient security. Immediate possession will be given.

THADDEUS STEVENS. May 7.

LIST OF RETAILERS Of Goods, Wares & Merchandize, Within the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the Act of April 22d, 1846—for the year 1849:

CLASS.	DEALERS.	LICENSE.
9.	Samuel Fainstock & Sons,	\$25 00
10.	George Arnold,	12 50
11.	Abraham Arnold,	12 50
12.	David Middlecoff,	10 00
13.	Cobean & King,	7 00
14.	John M. Stevenson,	7 00
15.	George Little,	7 00
16.	Marcus Samson,	7 00
17.	David Ziegler, (liquors),	15 00
18.	Henry Sell,	10 00
19.	Samuel H. Boehler,	7 00
20.	Keller Kurtz,	7 00
21.	J. Lawrence Schick,	7 00

Cumberland Township.

14. John Weikert,

14. Wm. B. Reily,

Straban Township.

14. Abraham King,

14. David Shull,

14. Ambrose McFarlane,

Menallen Township.

14. Jesse Houck, (liquors),

14. Edward Staley,

14. John Burkholder,

14. John McKnight,

14. Abel T. Wright,

14. Peter Hulick,

14. George Minnigh,

14. John Boyer,

14. Samuel Faber, jr.,

Tyrone Township.

14. Jacob Hollinger,

14. David Dietrick,

14. Jesse Cline,

Hamilton Township.

14. Jacob S. Hildebrand,

14. Charles Spangler,

14. John Aulbaugh, (liquors),

14. William Wolf,

14. John Ruff,

14. John Heagy,

14. Francis Hildebrand, (liquors),

Franklin Township.

14. Abraham Scott,

14. Thomas J. Cooper,

14. Philip Ham,

14. Jacob Lower,

14. Peter Mickle, (liquors),

14. Stick & Winmore,

14. Bucher & Hovner,

Hamilton Township.

13. Jacob Brinkerhoff,

14. Geo. W. Heagy,

14. C. T. Weagley,

14. Jacob Halleigh,

Liberty Township.

14. John Nonnemaker,

14. Isaac Riddlemoser & Co.,

Huntingdon Township.

12. Wm. & B. Gaidner, (liquors),

13. Holtzinger & Ferree,

14. Wm. Kettlewell,

14. Jacob A. Myers,

Lancaster Township.

14. David Newcomer, (liquors),

Oxford Township.

13. Jacob Martin, (liquors),

13. Lilly & Riley,

14. Sylvester Fink,

14. John Clunk,

Berwick Township.

14. Wm. Bittenger, (liquors),

14. Eichelberger & Hollinger,

Mount Pleasant Township.

NORTH BRANCH CANAL.

The citizens of Northern Pennsylvania, and, indeed, all those friendly to the extension of the Public Improvements by the State, and especially of the completion of the North Branch Canal, are organizing themselves for resolute action in the next Legislature. Politics is to be thrown aside, it seems, in some of the Counties immediately interested in the North Branch Canal, and the elections are to turn solely upon that question. The people of Wyoming county have held a public meeting, and resolved that they would vote for no man for Governor or Canal Commissioner, who was not in favor of the North Branch Canal. The Bradford county Argus urges the formation of a Union Ticket for the Legislature, and the nomination of one Whig and one Locofoco for the Legislature. The Bradford Argus, speaking upon the subject, states that the people of Luzerne county have come to the determination to form a union ticket, and send two of their best men—one of each party—to the Legislature, the ensuing winter. Their object is to take the North Branch as much as possible out of the hands of politicians, and place it in a position which will ensure its immediate completion.

The Village Record remarks on this: "The State Debt is now forty-two millions of Dollars, and the annual interest more than two millions. When will the increase of Principal and Interest be arrested? Are the People willing to be loaded down with more debt? The most willing pack-horse may be overloaded."

ALARMING ACCOUNTS FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Globe, from Braos Santiago, arrived at Galveston on the 28th. She brings the sad intelligence that an express had arrived at Brownsville, stating that Palo Alto had been attacked by a formidable band of Camanche Indians, who indulged in acts of the most barbaric violence. The stage from Point Isabel had been intercepted, and the proprietors and passengers all made prisoners. A train of transportation wagons loaded with valuable merchandise, had also been captured. Unfortunately there was no force to oppose the daring marauders, there being no mounted men at Fort Brown. The loss of property is immense. One gentleman has lost seventy horses. The men have been killed, and the women and children carried into captivity.

Gen. Alencas, military commander at Matamoros, was called upon by the civil authorities of Brownsville for the assistance of his mounted Diablos. His answer was that he was ready to furnish all the force at his disposal if authorized by the commandant of the Texas Department to cross the frontier. The latter refused. In a few hours a large body of Mexican cavalry appeared on the opposite bank of the river, awaiting permission to cross.

The whole American population in the valley of the Rio Grande are in a state of extreme agitation.

Accounts from San Fernando, in Western Texas, bring the information that Major Berry and his party have been cut to pieces by the Indians. They were attacked 150 miles beyond the hacienda of San Juan de Janda, and all murdered but one prisoner.

The ravages of the Cholera at San Antonio are most awful. The whole number of deaths is not short of 500. The disease had broken out in the camp of the 3d Infantry, and in the Quartermaster's encampment on the Salada, where many were dying.

A Dreadful Situation.—Mr. Noyes Ladd, late of Stonington, Conn., appears to have been deeply afflicted by the recent catastrophe to the Empire, having lost three brothers. His mother was rescued under the following circumstances: "My mother was taken out of the ladies' cabin through a hole cut in the saloon floor. She had climbed up, put her feet on the upper berth, and supported herself by the ribs of the ceiling. I had heard her screaming, but did not know who it was. It was in pursuit of her voice that I found the boy. She held her face to the cabin ceiling and screamed. She had to raise her chin to keep it out of the water, which was constantly rolling on her face as the boat heaved. She says she could not have held out more than a minute longer. There was another woman in the cabin whose voice was not as loud as her's. Her call ceased after a time."

Mr. J. D. Stewart.—This person, who was accidentally wounded by a musket ball, while getting out of a railroad car in the Bowery, on the evening of the Opera House riot, is recovering. The ball, a very large one, has been extracted, and it is miraculous how he escaped instant death. The ball entered the neck and passed between two of the main arteries, which lie within one-hundredth part of an inch of each other, and lodged in the back, about two inches from the surface, from which place it was extracted. The attending surgeon says that the arteries were separated by the force of the ball, and thus escaped being severed, a thing which would not probably occur more than once in a million of cases.

Gen. Worth's Family.—It has been stated that Gen. Worth's family was in New York at the time of his decease. This is a mistake. His wife, and all but one of his children, were with him.

In a Hurry.—A woman who was divorced from her husband one day last week was again married the same night.

THE ST. LOUIS FIRE.

The right feeling prevails at St. Louis. The terrible calamity which has visited the city has not broken the spirits of its citizens. They are already on the alert. They have the spirit of men—and they talk like men, of extending their public buildings, and of improving and beautifying the city.

The Revell estimates the number of boats lost at 23; the value of the boats \$318,000, and of the cargoes \$150,000. The produce destroyed on the landing is \$50,000.

The entire loss in buildings, merchandise, steamboats and cargoes, is, according to these estimates, \$1,020,250; far, very far, less than any of us would have anticipated previous to making any estimates. A city, with the capital, energy, and public spirit of St. Louis, will scarcely feel this loss a few months hence.

It is really gratifying to be enabled to state that all our city insurance companies, except two, will be ready to meet their responsibilities. The two which are unable will be competent to pay from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of their liabilities. The foreign agencies, it is believed, are ready to adjust all demands against them.

So far, the loss of life has not been found so great as apprehended. Some lives were probably lost on board the boats on which explosions took place.

We may, in the course of this Summer, expect the arrival of more than two hundred thousand emigrants from Germany—mostly men of considerable means, more or less compromised in the late revolutions. If, as was estimated by the former Secretary of State, each of these men bring with him only an average \$10 sterling, the money thus brought to the country, cannot be less than two millions sterling, or, in round numbers, ten millions of dollars. This is but from one European State; the others will not doubt furnish us with their quota.

A very large amount of U. S. six per cent. stock is taken for German accounts, and the investments in that country, in American securities are constantly on the increase.

California by the Mexican Route.—A Mazatlan letter of March 28th to the Tribune, cautions American emigrants against the overland Mexican route to California, through that port, as being unreasonably expensive and exposed to robbers. One of Capt. Hutton's N. Y. Company, Chas. Dunham of Connecticut, was shot on the route. The writer adds: "Nearly every vessel up for San Francisco has been crowded with Mexicans, notwithstanding the message of Governor Smith, and also the orders of the Mexican government, forbidding their subjects to leave the country for California. The Americans are becoming embittered against them, and swear vengeance should they attempt to work at the mines. This will undoubtedly lead to bloodshed, as the Mexicans are well armed, and are the tools of English and Mexican capitalists in Mexico."

Adventurers Returning.—We see in almost every paper that reaches us from the West, a record of the disappointed hopes and accumulating grievances of those who seek for California as the short road to be rich. Many of these adventures and mishaps are laughable in the extreme, and the effect in some instances is so powerful, as to induce the weary and harassed emigrant to turn his back upon the gold land, and seek in the haunts he has left, the moderate competence and the contented rough experience will enable him to wisely appreciate and fully enjoy. Sixty of these disappointed individuals arrived at St. Louis on the 15th ult.

The Oldest Man in America.—George Buckhart, living in Harlan county, Ky., is one of the most extraordinary men of the age, and is perhaps the oldest man now known to be living. He is one hundred and fourteen years old; was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and has lived for several years in a hollow sycamore tree, of such large dimensions as to contain his family, consisting of a wife and five or six children, bed and bedding, cooking utensils, &c.

The exploring agent of the American Bible Society, in his travels in Kentucky recently found him, and also saw several respectable gentlemen who had spent one or more nights with him in this singular home. He professes the Lutheran faith, being of a German family, and received the Bible with peculiar manifestations of gratitude. What a life for one man to spend! What a long train of events has marked this century, through which he has drawn the thread of existence. — *Bible Society Record*, for May.

Island of Cuba.—The island of Cuba contains 3500 superficial leagues of land, only two-fifths of which are cultivated. Of the remaining three-fifths not used, one is valueless, leaving one half of its agricultural resources undeveloped. It has twelve cities, ten towns, one hundred and eight villages, and ninety-six hamlets. In 1841 the population was, exclusive of soldiers and resident foreigners, 1,007,624; but a more recent census has shown an increase of about 300,000. About half the population is black, and of the negroes from one-fourth to one-fifth are free. About one-fourth of the imports are from the United States.

The California Fever has seized upon the Mexicans, and produced such a thirst for gold that whole towns are deserted by the men, who have set off for the land of promise, leaving their wives and children to the mercy of wild Indians.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Russian Intervention.—The intervention of the Russians is at length officially announced in the following article in the *Wiener Zeitung* of the 1st instant: "The intervention in Hungary has attained such a height during the last few months, and has in its present phantasmagoria distinctly shown that it is a combination of the whole strength of the European subversive party, that it is the interest of all the States to support the Imperial Government in its efforts to prevent the dissolution of social order which is aimed at there. Actuated by this weighty motive, the cabinet of his Majesty the Emperor has been moved to claim the armed intervention of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, which has been granted in the most generous and efficient manner. The measures mutually agreed on are in full progress."

It is stated that the total Russian force placed at the disposal of the Austrian Government amounts to 150,000 men; but that 50,000 of them will be held in reserve, and will not at first enter the Austrian territories. The Russian vanguard of 8,000 men is stated to have already crossed the Carpathian frontier. The first Russian corps will, it is said, amount to 25,000 men, and enter Hungary by way of Transilvania. A second corps, should it be found necessary, will probably march by way of Galicia, through the Jablunka Pass, into Hungary; and a third by way of Bukovina, across the Beskids (part of the Carpathians). The point of entrance of the last two bodies of troops, each of which will amount to 20,000 men, will, however, be regulated by circumstances. The Russian forces destined for Transilvania amount to 40,000 men, and will enter partly by the Bukovina and partly by the southern frontier of Transilvania. These Russian movements have caused several of the camps in the frontier of Posen to be abandoned by the Russian troops, which have so long occupied them.

The Outbreak at Breslau.—Some particulars have reached us of the outbreak at Breslau. Although the military had, on the 5th, succeeded in suppressing the disorders, yet it still required their constant vigilance to prevent a renewal of them. The city was declared in a state of siege, and military rule entirely prevailed. Barricades of a very formidable character had been erected; and the conflict had been very serious, they being well manned; and in their defence the loss of life was very great.

The Excited State of the Rhine Provinces.—The whole of the Rhine provinces are in a most excited state, and ready to explode like a train of gunpowder—throughout the whole, the armed militia are disaffected towards the King of Prussia, and in favor of the Frankfurt Assembly.

Revolt at Hanover—Flight of the King.—We have just received intelligence from Hanover, which states that a revolt had taken place in that city—the civic guard of which had sided with the students of the Polytechnic School, upon which a collision took place between them and the few troops that were in the city, who were overpowered. Subsequently the King fled. It is said that an offer of the assistance of 5,000 Prussian troops had been made to the King, previous to, and in anticipation of, this outbreak, but had been declined by him.

ROME.—Advices from Rome, of the 2d instant, have been received at Paris. The city still remained unsubdued. General Oudinot had not made any further attempt. An exchange of prisoners had been effected, the French giving up the battalion Malghera, who were captured at Civita Vecchia. The Roman government have placed the city of Ancona in siege.

HUNGARY.—Our latest accounts from this part of the European Continent inform us that the Hungarians were forming an immense army, say 100,000 men, and unless Russia brings a very large force to the aid of Austria, there is not much chance for the latter; and that she can regain her lost position, she must calculate upon a large expenditure of money, and time. The latest advices state that the Hungarians had had a decided advantage, and captured Lierio. Jellachich's army is reported to have been entirely destroyed. Gen. Welden's had been wounded.

The Newark Daily Advertiser publishes a letter from Frankfort, Germany, under date of May 5, which says: "Madame Rothschild, widow of the founder of the banking house, died here yesterday. She had lived many years alone in Jew street, an old, unfrequented quarter, where her husband first established himself, and which she always refused to leave, though her eldest son, the present head of the house, has been long living childless and alone, in one of the most splendid houses of the Gell, the principal street of Frankfort. She was 99 years old."

General Worth.—This distinguished officer, whose death has cast a gloom over the whole community, was engaged in the following battles from the period of his entrance into the army as a second lieutenant in 1813:

Chippewa,	Cerro Gordo,
Niagara,	Puebla,
Fort Erie,	Chambrun,
Monterey,	Chapultepec,
Vera Cruz,	Molino del Rey,

City of Mexico, and five battles in Florida, while in command of the eighth regiment of infantry.

Great Speech of Senator Benton on the Power of Congress, to Prohibit or Admit Slavery into Territories.

St. Louis, May 27, 1849.

Senator Benton has recently made a speech at Jefferson City, the first part of which has been published. A large portion of it is devoted to Mr. Calhoun and his inconsistency, particularly in connection with the slavery question. He expresses himself with his accustomed boldness and clearness, declaring that it is absurd to deny to Congress the right to legislate as it pleases upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. Congress has ever exercised this power from the foundation of the Government to the present time, and this with the sanction and approval of all the authorities, both State and Federal.

No citizen of any State can carry any property derived from a law of that State, an inch beyond the boundary line against consent. Slave property, for this reason, cannot be removed to California or New Mexico, nor can any legal establishment of slavery be looked for in either Territory. The only effect of carrying slaves there would be to give them their liberty, the people of both territories being unanimously opposed to its introduction.

The late Missouri resolutions were copied from those of Mr. Calhoun in the Senate of the U. S. in 1847. To know their design, it must be known that they were aimed at the harmony and stability of the Union, and at the members from the slave-holding States, (himself, Mr. Benton, particularly,) who refused to follow the lead of Mr. Calhoun.

Slavery and the Church.—The Old School Presbyterian Assembly, lately in session at Pittsburgh, having before it two anti-slavery memorials from the Presbyteries of Chillicothe and Coshocton, passed a series of resolutions reiterating the former declarations of that church against slavery, but declaring it inexpedient to propose any measure in the work of emancipation, inasmuch as that question is now in agitation in one or more of the slave States. These resolutions also declare that the General Assembly is always ready to exercise its discipline upon those who violate the duties they owe to their "servants," and urge upon the presbyteries to persevere in the religious education of the slaves. They were adopted with but one dissenting voice.

The War Steamer United States sailed from New York on Tuesday for England, on her way to Germany. She takes out as passengers several young men who formerly held commissions in the United States Navy, and who now expect to obtain a permanent position in the German Navy.

Longevity.—Peter Jackson, a slave, a Kinderhook Dutchman, died at Amherst, Mass., on the 19th ult., having lived over a century. He recollected the old French war perfectly, and the oldest inhabitants, who had known him from their youth, believe him to have been 122 years of age. He was born on a voyage from Africa.

More Railroad Damages.—A verdict of eight hundred dollars damages has been given against the Wilmington Railroad Company in North Carolina, for killing a negro and maiming another who had gone to sleep on the track and were run over by cars.

Increase and Multiply.—The New Orleans Patria of the 20th, states, that a respectable lady living in Esplanade street in that city, gave birth on the 16th ult., to her twenty-fourth child. What makes this increase the more surprising is that the twenty-four children are all living, and the mother is not yet fifty years of age.

Singular Death.—Three negroes were amusing themselves at Savannah, Geo., on Friday last, in baiting over-cattion bates. One of them, named William, attempted for a wager to butt over a square bale. He won the wager, but the effort cost him his life—the sudden jar broke his neck, and he died instantly.

Foreign Missions.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states that the Hon. Abner Lawrence will have the offer, or rather he has before him the offer, of the mission to London, and that Hon. Wm. C. Rives will probably be appointed Minister to France.

No Place to Bury the Dead.—Nearly all the cemeteries at New Orleans are under water, so as to cause great inconvenience in the burial of the dead. Platforms are erected, one of which broke down, over three feet water, with many attendants at a funeral.

A Great Corner.—The Philadelphia Ledger gives the number of omnibuses passing the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, in that city, during fifteen minutes, on Tuesday afternoon, at the enormous number of fifty one! This is at the rate of about two hundred per hour, or two thousand for ten hours.

Louis Philippe's Property.—President Napoleon has been for some time sending to the Ex King of France, the movable of his private property. It has occupied an immense number of cases lately sent to England.

Who's for Minnesota?—So great is the rush for this new territory, that board at St. Paul's, the capital, is \$5 per week whether you sleep on a bed or under a counter. We are certainly a great people—always rushing somewhere, and never content where we are.

Cruise of the Independence.

The U. S. ship Independence, just returned to Norfolk, sailed from Boston on the 20th of August, 1846. During her absence she has been at sea forty-one days, and in foreign ports five hundred and ninety-five days, and has sailed altogether very near fifty-seven thousand miles. Her greatest run was 277 knots by the log, or 279 by the observation—equal to 320 statute miles during 21 consecutive hours. She ran 202 knots, under royals, lower and topmast studding sails. Her greatest speed during the cruise was 13½ knots, and 13 knots under royals. The port of Mazatlan was blockaded by the Independence during the thirty-five days she was anchored there in 1847. From November 12th, 1847, to May 7th, 1848, she held military possession of Mazatlan, in conjunction with the frigate Congress.

A Schoolmaster Cowed by a Lady.—A rich scene took place at Cincinnati, a few days ago. A loppish Professor in the Woodward High School, named Singer, had circulated a slander against Mrs. Tuxford, the keeper of a boarding house, where he boarded. "As soon as the lady heard of it, she armed herself with a cowhide, and, in company with Mr. Smith, a lawyer, proceeded to the school-room, where in the presence of the whole school, she administered to the Professor's back one of the severest floggings imaginable, after which he gave the lie to Mr. Smith, when that gentleman knocked him down. The Commercial says:

Mr. Smith informed us that he knew nothing of what was to be done until he was in the melee, and he did right in protecting the lady. The excitement among the students of Woodward College is said to have exceeded anything happening within the knowledge of the oldest inhabitant. Mrs. Tuxford is an estimable lady, and we applaud her spirit. After she had chastised the fellow, she indignantly threw the cowhide at his feet, saying, "Take that home as a trophy, and say to your friends, that an injured lady, after using it on your back, head and face, made it a present to you." Such a scene, at such a time and for such a cause, has never been witnessed in our city before. It is but proper to say that the Woodward High School should not suffer in its standing from the bad acts of one of its Professors.

A gentleman just returned from Madison county, N. Y., states that a new fanatical sect has been started there, and now numbers about one hundred and forty persons, sixty of whom are men. These persons live together on a fine farm of 250 acres, near the borders of Oneida county, and have for the principal tenets of their faith a belief that they themselves cannot sin, and an entire community of husbands and wives.

Municipal.—The trial of Dunbar Eastman, indicted for cruelty to a dog, in setting a fight between a couple of those animals, resulted in his conviction, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$30.—*Boston Transcript*.

Specie in New York.—There is now above \$8,000,000 of specie in the Banks of New York city, and enough more in the Sub Treasury, to make an aggregate of at least \$10,000,000.

Alvan Stewart, one of the most distinguished Abolitionists of the North, died a few days since in New York. He was the candidate of the Liberty party for the Vice Presidency in 1844.

A Sudden Change.—The thermometer in Boston, on Monday week, at 4 o'clock, P. M., indicated a temperature of 82 degrees. At 5 o'clock the wind changed to the northward, and in a few minutes the mercury in the thermometer sunk to 51 degrees, a difference of 31 degrees in less than one hour!

Whitewash on Trees.—The Pottstown Ledger, we perceive, recommends the whitewashing of the trunks of trees, saying it adds much to their appearance, &c. There is a mistake, no doubt inadvertently made, in this recommendation. Whitewash, it is admitted by all practical fruit growers, is a decided injury to trees.

of all descriptions, closing up the pores, and shutting out the air. The very argument in favor of the application of whitewash fences, &c., proves the correctness of this position. Wood, saturated in a preparation of lime, is almost indestructible; and thus, the application of a wash, tends in a considerable degree, by excluding water and air more or less, to add to its preservation. A tree should never be approached with the whitewash brush; but a good scrubbing in the spring, with a preparation of soap-oil, &c., will tend to make the tree more thrifty, by dislodging the dirt and insects beneath the outer bark, and opening the pores. Try it.

Fearful Mortality.—It is stated in the Natchez Courier that 39 out of 40 slaves on the plantation of Mr. James Miller, in Waterproof, La., had died of cholera.

Diet.—The truth is, that any great change of diet, or mode of life, when an epidemic is abroad, ought not to be adopted except upon competent medical advice.

A Stirring Tail.—One of our exchange papers says:—"We shall present to our readers next week, a short tale of the most stirring kind." It may be of some use at close work in fly-time. A contented mind, under adverse circumstances, is the purest homage to the Deity.

CALIFORNIA WONDERS.

The New York Tribune makes the following statements, on the authority of Mr. Parrott, the late U. S. Consul at Mazatlan, who has just returned to New York:

The riches of California do not consist of gold alone. All the precious metals are there found, in greater or less profusion, as well as the rarest and most valuable jewels. Two mines of silver have been lately discovered, one of which is known to but few persons, who jealously keep the secret. Platinum is also known to exist in considerable quantities. A rough diamond nearly the size of a hen's egg, has been found by one of the miners in Sacramento Valley. Gen. Vallego, who was Mr. Parrott's informant, says that it was brought to him by the finder, who demanded \$150,000 for it. Emeralds of large size are frequently met with, but their value is scarcely known.

Three or four new quicksilver mines have been discovered, one of which, a very rich deposit, lies between the valley of Santa Clara and San Joaquin. The Forbes mine, however, is the only one worked as yet. The extent and value of these quicksilver mines is not equalled by any other locality in the world.

Beds of coal have also been found near the coast, but cannot of course be worked under the present state of things. Mr. Parrott informs us that in the Sierra Nevada, to the northeast of San Francisco, there is a volcano in active operation. On the 3d of March the heaviest snow storm in the memory of the inhabitants took place.

There are but fifty women in the town of San Francisco, twenty of whom are Americans. The arrival of a ship of female emigrants would be a cause of public rejoicing, and all the single ones would receive offers before they landed. Mrs. Ward, of this city, while riding in the vicinity of San Francisco, was thrown from her horse and injured.

The price of lots in this town is, as before stated, enormous. The sales take place, however, with little regard to the title of the property, and as there are two or three separate claims upon a great part of it, this may lead to great difficulty in the future. Sometimes the same land is sold to different parties by two Alcaldes.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Dale, which sailed from San Francisco for the United States on the 20th of March, has \$200,000 in gold dust on board.

Nearly the whole of Capt. Sutter's 40,000 bushels of grain rotted in the field for want of hands to harvest. The price of Flour at the diggings when Mr. Parrott left was \$3 per lb., though at San Francisco it was down to \$10 per bbl. There was not much sickness at the diggings, except scurvy and a few cases of fever. There was also some scurvy at San Francisco, owing to the want of vegetable food, the cultivation of the soil being entirely neglected.

The Independence of Hungary!—After a political dependence of three hundred years, Hungary is at last free, though it be for a moment, from the Austrian yoke. By a series of splendid successes, in which the Hungarian troops displayed a fiery courage and indomitable energy, such as Europe has not witnessed since the wars of Napoleon, the power of Austria has been completely paralyzed, and from leading a bold and confident invasion, she is now brought to tremble for the safety of her own capital.

The armed intervention of Russia, instead of intimidating the Hungarians, only increases their enthusiasm for the national cause. The fire of the old Magyar blood is up, and the hope and confidence of the people augur well for their continued success. While the troops of the Czar are pouring into Vienna, by every train that arrives from Cracow, the Diet of Hungary, assembled at Debreczin, has formally pronounced the deposition of the House of Hapsburg. On the 14th of April the National Representatives met together in the great Protestant Church of Debreczin. (The Magyars and a large portion of the other Hungarians belong to the German Reformed and Lutheran Churches.) The public square was filled with an immense crowd of armed men.

Such is the position of Hungary at present. With a clear-thinking, energetic and patriotic President, a united and efficient Legislative Assembly, a brave and experienced army of near 200,000 men, and a people glowing with the inspiration of recovered freedom, she will be able to make a powerful stand against the combined forces of Austria and Russia. The intervention of England and France, if true, adds greatly to her chances of final success, but now, when a general European war is inevitable, we shall venture on no speculations with regard to her destiny.

—*N. Y. Tribune*.

A Boston Notion.—Goode, the colored man convicted and hung for murder, had a very large public funeral in Boston, the expenses of which \$100, were raised by subscription. It does not appear, however, that any money was subscribed for the family of the individual whom the murderer deprived of life. Thus the murderer is paraded as a fallen hero, and excites sympathy, while the hard fate of his unfortunate victim is not even thought of.

The Slave Trade in Cuba is again active, several thousand, according to the *Charlestown Mercury*, having been landed within the last two months, and other thousands being shortly expected. The Captain General's fee is generally understood to be three doubloons a head, or \$51.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG:
Monday, June 4, 1849.

An intelligent and industrious lad, desirous of learning the Printing business, can obtain a situation in this Office.

Town Meeting.
By a notice in our paper this morning, it will be seen that the Burgess has very properly called a meeting of the citizens to take measures for cleansing the Borough, in view of the approaching Cholera. This measure is being resorted to by the cities and towns around us, and it is time we were up and doing. Our town certainly needs it—and the sooner it is done the better.

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Benton on Slavery.
There will be found in the preceding page, a brief report of Mr. Benton's speech, recently delivered at Jefferson City, Mo. It is worthy of special attention, remarks the Daily News. Benton's mind is a bold one, right or wrong, and his views upon this subject will attract the attention of all. So far as, at this writing, we have been enabled to learn his views, they are correct. He is right in saying that the laws of property in one State do not govern the laws of property in another State. This is the whole question. Why was it not seen before? Tried before any judicial tribunal it would not have occupied half an hour. Before the windy orators of Congress, it has required months of mouthy debate. Benton, with all his faults, has a merit—not an American merit—he dares to defy public opinion. He shares that honor, the greatest of which a public man can boast, but shares it in a lesser degree, with that greatest and purest of living patriots, Henry Clay. There are few men, even those who would breast a battery, who dare in politics to tell the whole truth. Clay and Benton are such men. Would that we had millions such, no matter of what party.

The St. Louis Republican of the 17th ult. contains a notice of the death in that city, from hemorrhage of the lungs, of George Garlin, of Chambersburg, Pa. Mr. Garlin, it will be recollected, became involved in serious difficulties as Treasurer of Franklin county. Some doubt appears to be entertained at Chambersburg, whether he is not dead only in the papers—seeming to hint that the paragraph was furnished by himself.

A highly esteemed young man, named Theodore Durham, of Washington City, aged 21 years, committed suicide on Tuesday night last, by stabbing himself to the heart with a penknife. He had been laboring under indisposition for two years past, which led to a depression of spirits, and caused the fatal act.

No less than 2411 passengers, mostly immigrants from Ireland, arrived at New York on Monday in eight vessels; and on Wednesday, 1104 arrived in Philadelphia in four vessels.

The Hon. ELISHA WHITTELESLEY, of Ohio, has been appointed First Comptroller of the Treasury—a most excellent appointment, and Hon. ORLANDO BROWN, of Ky., Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

A Jury Tamed Judges.
A man named John Welsh has been convicted at New Orleans for murdering his wife. The verdict of the jury was, "Guilty, without capital punishment." The reader will be reminded of that other famous verdict, "Not guilty, if he will leave the town."

The dwelling-house of the late Hon. Richard Biddle, near Pittsburg, was struck by lightning during the storm of Tuesday last—it took fire, and was totally destroyed.

The Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph says that there never have been so many caterpillars in that region of country as now, and they are doing immense damage to the foliage and fruit orchards—many trees being entirely stripped of every vestige of green.

Two colored gentlemen have received the degree of M. D. at Bowdoin Medical College, Maine, and commenced practice, one at New York city, the other at Brooklyn.

The streets of New Orleans, it is said, are covered with water sixteen inches deep, and the people are catching catfish from their windows. This news is of fish-al.

Suicide.
Mr. HILT, a respectable citizen of Dillsburg, York county, committed suicide on Tuesday morning last, by cutting his throat with a razor.

Distressing Shipwreck.
The ship Maria, from Limerick, Ireland, for Quebec, with 111 emigrants on board, became surrounded by ice in the St. Lawrence, and foundered. Only 3 of the crew, and 9 of the 111 passengers were saved—the rest perished. The survivors were landed in a most destitute condition at Quebec.

On Monday afternoon last, the cupola of the Third Presbyterian Church at Pittsburg was struck by lightning, and caught fire. The rain, however, soon extinguished the flames.

The next Legislature will apportion the Senators and Representatives to the several counties for the next seven years, which will render the session more than usually important. Let the Whigs throughout the State see to it that they select good material to represent them at Harrisburg next winter.

From California.
The barque Florida arrived at New Orleans on the 21st from Chagres. Mr. Reall, of the U. S. Navy, came passenger, and has a lump of gold in his possession worth \$2,000. He confirms the accounts of the abundance of gold heretofore published. Col. Fremont had arrived safely in California.

The steamer Severn arrived at Mobile on the same day from Vera Cruz, with \$147,000 in specie. Among her passengers is Mr. Parrot, the American Consul at Mazatlan, on his way to Washington. He found the way from Vera Cruz to Mazatlan lined with travellers to California. A perpetual stream of emigrants and adventurers, travelling by every conceivable mode of conveyance, in wagons, carts, &c., on horses, mules, and a-foot—some without hats or shoes—was pouring across the country, intent on reaching the gold regions of the West.

The steamers Oregon and California had arrived at Panama, from San Francisco with over half a million of dollars on board.

The large warehouse of Barry and Waring, in Cleveland, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Friday. It contained 10,000 bushels of wheat, and 5,000 bushels of corn. The building was valued at \$10,000, and was fully insured. The grain was partially insured.

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The Cholera.
This much dreaded disease is making rapid strides over the country, and every day we hear of a new place attacked. In the city of New York it is prevailing, in a slight degree as yet. There were three cases in Philadelphia on Wednesday. There have been also cases at Jersey city, Williamsburg, N. Y., and West Troy. At Norfolk, Va., there were twelve cases last week, and 4 deaths. At Cincinnati it is raging to a great extent, also at Lexington, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn. At New Orleans the deaths in one week, of cholera, were 100. It is still very bad at St. Louis.

The Work goes On!
The news from the Old World (says the N. Y. Tribune) will send a fever of excitement through this country. Since the beginning of the Revolution, Europe has not presented so deeply convulsed an aspect as now. Hitherto the battle has seemed to rage at some single point and to change from region to region; now it has become omnipresent. We see there a whole continent in the pangs of dissolution, throwing off by mighty and terrible fever fits the false order, effete institutions, dead forms, outworn privileges and deep-seated wrongs which ages had fixed on the People and selfish fools thought to preserve.

In France, the centre of the Social war, the hostility has come near breaking out between the soldiers and their officers, as some say, because the Socialists have corrupted the former. But do they who say this not know that the soldiers are of the People, and must in time hold the same ideas and purposes?

Rome has repelled the French intervention, and added to the Gallic tri-color, that once floated in Italian air for another end, a disgrace which it now deserved, and which subsequent triumphs against the Roman Republic can only deepen.

In Germany there are insurrections; long days of bloody fighting in the streets of the beautiful City of Dresden, of fighting not yet ended; in other places outbreaks partially put down, but everywhere the revolutionary earthquake waiting only for its signal to shake the whole superincumbent mass of things. What rouses Germany now is the question of National Unity. The Frankfurt Parliament may have secured a shadow, but it had the whole people behind it, and its work will never be allowed to the ground. Meanwhile Germany continues victorious in Schleswig; that will only help the Revolution.

Still the Magyars hold their ground, and launch defiance, not only at Austria, which they have beaten, but at Russia, whose hordes are pouring down upon them. In Gallicia the elements are prepared, and Poland only bides her hour. France and England lay protest against the Russian intervention. Protest here means armed opposition.

The European War is thus begun; the third act of the Revolution has opened. When will the curtain fall upon its catastrophe, and the embattled nations, having buried the remains of Kings and of all Aristocracies, return in peace to their homes?

When Mr. Peters, the new Collector of New Orleans, entered upon his office, he found that of the one hundred and fifty subordinates, one hundred and forty were Loco-focos and ten Whigs. This was the rule under a Loco-foco President. Of course there will be no objection to changing the rule under a Whig President.

The venerable Dr. Miller has resigned his situation as Professor in Princeton Seminary, and Rev. Dr. Alexander, of N. York, has been chosen in his room. The General Assembly showed its sense of the worth and services of Dr. Miller, by electing him Emeritus Professor.

Forty Tons of Specie.
The Mobile Tribune, on the authority of a letter from Panama, April 25th, announcing the arrival of the British mail steamer there the day previous from Callao, says that she has on board forty tons of specie. About two hundred mules have been loaded with her freight to be taken to Chagres.

A child, aged 16 months, died at Philadelphia on Thursday, from eating arsenic which had been procured for exterminating rats. It was in a closet, in a cup, and the child, which was sitting near the closet door, opened it during the absence of the mother a few moments, and ate the arsenic.

Mr. John H. Orndorff, an extensive flour merchant, of Baltimore, died of cholera on Wednesday night last.

Old School Presbyterian Assembly.
It appeared by the "Narrative," read in the Assembly at Pittsburg, that there are connected with it 23 synods, and 122 presbyteries. Other presbyteries are to be formed this year in Africa, China and California. The state of religion is said to be very gratifying throughout the body of the churches, and the schools and institutions of learning are flourishing. The Board of Education has 373 theological and academic pupils on its roll.

Virginia Legislature.—Cholera Panic.
The House of Delegates of Virginia spent nearly the whole day on Tuesday discussing a motion to adjourn to meet on Monday next at the White Sulphur Springs, so as to escape the cholera. A committee of ten was finally appointed to inquire into the health of Richmond, and report as soon as practicable to the House.

The Four Babies.
The mother of four children at a birth, born at Southwark, Philadelphia, has attracted no little interest. The Mayor of Philadelphia and Governor of the State, have both made her presents of money, and the Board of Brokers have voted her twenty-five dollars.

The cholera has broken out at Albany, and at Newark, N. J.

Postscript.

Late from Europe.
The steamer Niagara arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening, bringing news one week later from Europe.

The flour and corn market have slightly improved. The Hungarians were still successful. They are said to be within a few days march of Vienna, to which the Russian army was also hastening.

The Pope, on hearing of the resistance of the Romans to the French, has declared that he would not return to Rome at such a price, and sent a message to induce the French General to retire. In the meantime the French army has been reinforced. The enthusiasm of the Romans is at the highest pitch, and they seem to be determined on excluding Sacerdotal and Pontifical authority for ever. There are frightful details of priests being dragged from their hiding-places by the populace, and put to death, their bodies having been hacked into the smallest pieces and cast into the Tiber.

Pennsylvania Medical College.
The corner stone of the new building of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, at Philadelphia, was laid on Thursday last, with the usual ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by Morris Patterson, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. Samuel Jackson, Professor of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Provost of the Jefferson Medical College, and closed with a blessing which was pronounced by the Rev. John Ludlow, D. D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. A number of the Professors of the different medical schools of Philadelphia, and other members of the medical profession in the city, were present; also numerous citizens as interested spectators.

We have not room to-day for a description of the building, but it is said it will be one of the most chaste and beautiful structures of the present day.

The State Loan of \$100,000 authorized to be made by the last Legislature, to enable the Canal Commissioners to avoid the Inclined Plane on the Columbia Railroad, has been taken at a small premium.

The Hon. George F. Marsh, of Maine, has been appointed Minister to Constantinople; and Dr. Thomas M. Foote, of Buffalo, Charge d'Affaires to Bogota, in room of Mr. Bickel, deceased.

New Orleans.
The last telegraphic despatch from New Orleans gives distressing accounts. They have not been able to close the breach in the levee. The water was still rising on Wednesday last, and labor is perfectly lost in attempting to subdue it. Half the city was then under water. The inhabitants are flying from their houses, and business matters are being wound up.

Mr. JOHN REINHOLD, of Codorus township, York county, was killed instantly on the 23d ult. by a tree falling upon him, which he had just cut down. He was a worthy man; aged about 50 years.

Baltimore Price Current.
Flour, - - - 4 50 to 4 62
Wheat, - - - 1 06 to 1 08
Rye, - - - 35 to 60
Corn, - - - 50 to 56
Oats, - - - 26 to 30
Beef Cattle, - - - 6 00 to 9 25

MARRIED.
On the 17th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Good, Mr. CHARLES W. DOLL, of New Oxford, Adams county, to Miss SARAH A. WILT, of York. At Montrose, Iowa, on the 26th of April, Mr. A. D. MYERS, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Mr. John Wilson, deceased, formerly of Gettysburg.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Holland, Mr. JOHN L. ZIEGLER, to Miss ELVINA COOK—both of this borough. On Tuesday the 29th ult., by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. SAMUEL DEAP, to Miss ANNA BARBARA BOYER—both of Menallen township.

On Thursday the 31st ult., by the same, Mr. GEORGE HOOS, to Miss ANNA MARGARET PATTERSON—both of Cumberland township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JACOB RIFE, to Miss SUSANNA HARBACH—both of Frederick county, Md.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. Mr. McCachen, Dr. GEORGE HAMIL, of Shippensburg, to Miss MARGARET E. JOHNSTON, of Newville.

On the 17th ult., by the Rev. J. Ziegler, Mr. HENRY SPEER, of this county, to Miss MARY ANN ENGLAND, of Bedford county.

DIED.
On the 17th ult. Mr. JOHN STONER, Jr., of Franklin township, aged 34 years.

On Monday last, Mrs. REBECCA HARTZELL, wife of Mr. Samuel Hartzell, of Cumberland township, aged about 30 years.

On the 30th ult., Mrs. CHRISTINA DIBBL, of Mountjoy township, aged 51 years 1 month and 16 days.

On Monday last, John Rush, son of Joseph and Harriet C. Daily, of Cumberland township, aged about 10 months.

On the 18th ult. at Albiontown, FRANKLIN, son of Dr. Wendell, in the 7th year of his age. Near Frederick, Md. on the 10th ult. Mr. ADAM EICHLEBERGER, lately of this county, in the 74th year of his age.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 13th ult., Mr. MICHAEL FULWEILER, formerly of this county, aged 37 years.

In Burlington, Iowa, of cholera, a short time since, JOHN MYERS, Jr., son of Mr. Abraham Myers, formerly of the neighborhood of Hanover, aged 35 years. He has left a wife and five small children.

DIED.
At his residence near Greenville, Augusta county, Virginia, on Saturday evening the 5th May, SAMUEL FISLER, Esq., in the 74th year of his age. Mr. Fiesler was a native of Adams county, Pa., and emigrated to the Valley of Virginia, while quite a young man. He was greatly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. Amiable in his disposition, gentle in his deportment, unobtrusive and retiring in his manners, he secured the affection and kind regard of a numerous circle of friends. He was a kind husband, an indulgent parent, an obliging neighbor, and a good master. But his highest praise was that he was a Christian. Trained in the nurture and admonition of the Lord by pious parents, he early gave himself to the service of the Saviour. He was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, within the pale of which he lived and died.

TOWN MEETING.

THE Citizens of Gettysburg are requested to meet at the Court-house TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to take preparatory measures for a thorough purification of the Borough, in view of the approach of the Cholera. It is hoped the importance of the matter will ensure a general attendance. WM. KING, Burgess.

June 4.

NOTICE.

Estate of Hannah Blakey, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of HANNAH BLAKEY, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

PHILIP BEAMER, Adm'r.

June 4. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of Robert Douglass, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ROBERT DOUGLASS, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Washington township, Franklin county, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ABRAHAM STONER, Adm'r.

June 4. 6t

Persons having claims may present them, if more convenient, to MORIS McCLEAN, Esq. of Gettysburg.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Stoner, Junr., deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN STONER, Junr., late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said Estate to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB FULWEILER, Adm'r.

June 4. 6t

Blue Dicks,—Turn Out!

THERE will be a stated Drill meeting of the Company, at the Engine-house, on Saturday the 9th inst., at 6½ o'clock, p. m.

C. HORNER, Sec'y.

June 4.

INDIANA.—Sale of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge!
I—Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors of this medicine, the following is selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West. The Messrs. Colton are dry goods merchants, but are also agents for the sale of the choicest medicines.

WILKINSON, Ind., Sept. 20, 1847. Messrs. Kidd & Co.—We happened to get a lot of McLane's Vermifuge last spring, prepared by ourselves. So soon as the vermifuge was introduced in our community, the demand became so great for it that our stock was soon exhausted. It has produced the best effect wherever it has been used in this section, and is very popular among our people. We are desirous of obtaining the medicine hereafter direct from yourselves, as it sells more rapidly than any other medicine we keep. Please send us a gross immediately.

D. J. & J. W. COLTON.

For sale by

SAMUEL H. BURNER, Gettysburg;
GALBRAITH & KNOSSE, Arentsville;
JOHN MCKNIGHT, Bendersville;
JACOB S. HOLLINGER, Heidlersburg;
HOLTZINGER & FENNER, York Springs;
JACOB AULARAUGH, Hampton;
J. S. HILDEBRAND, East Berlin;
H. SURITER, Littlestown.

June 4. 11

NOTICE.

THE account of SAMUEL DEANDORFF, Assignee of the estate and effects of ABRAHAM SHARPFER, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed Monday the 20th day of August next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKING, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 28, 1849. 3t

NOTICE.

THE first account of ISAAC B. THOSTLE, Assignee of the estate and effects of ABRAHAM BROUCH, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed the Third Monday of August next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKING, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 28, 1849. 3t

NOTICE.

THE first and final account of SAMUEL DEANDORFF, Assignee of the estate and effects of JOHN MUSSER, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed Monday the 29th day of August next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKING, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, May 28, 1849. 3t

LAST NOTICE.

I am desirous of having my business closed, I again notify all persons indebted to me, to call and settle their accounts, &c., before the 15th day of JUNE next; otherwise they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, May 14. 3t

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE undersigned, grateful for the warm and generous support extended to him by his friends two years ago, again announces himself a Candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the action of the Whig County Convention,) and respectfully solicits the support and suffrages of his fellow-citizens.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 30. 1c

COUNTY TREASURER.

THE subscriber respectfully announces himself a Candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, (subject to the action of the Whig County Convention,) and would be thankful for the support of his fellow-citizens.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 30. 1c

A LIST OF PERSONS

RETURNED for License under the Act of Assembly passed the 10th day of April, 1849, entitled "An Act to create a Sinking Fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth, to wit:

CLASS.	Am't of License.
10. Geo. L. Schriver, Cumberland,	\$5 00
10. David Rhodes, "	5 00
9. Wm. S. Jenkins, Conowingo	8 00
10. John Kindig, "	5 00
10. Samuel Hoke, "	5 00
10. John Bard, Union,	5 00
10. Michael Unger, "	5 00
10. John Hostetter, "	5 00
10. Henry Wolf, Hamilton,	5 00
10. James McDevitt, Liberty,	5 00

NORTH BRANCH CANAL.

The citizens of Northern Pennsylvania, and, indeed, all those friendly to the extension of the Public Improvements by the State, and especially of the completion of the North Branch Canal, are organizing themselves for resolute action in the next Legislature. Politics is to be thrown aside, it seems, in some of the Counties immediately interested in the North Branch Canal, and the elections are to turn solely upon that question.—The people of Wyoming county have held a public meeting, and resolved that they would vote for no man for Governor or Canal Commissioner, who was not in favor of the North Branch Canal. The Bradford county Argus urges the formation of a Union Ticket for the Legislature, and the nomination of one Whig and one Locofoco for the Legislature.—The Bradford Argus, speaking upon the subject, states that the people of Luzerne county have come to the determination to form a union ticket, and send two of their best men—one of each party—to the Legislature, the ensuing winter. Their object is to take the North Branch as much as possible out of the hands of politicians, and place it in a position which will ensure its immediate completion.

The Village Record remarks on this: "The State Debt is now forty-two millions of Dollars, and the annual interest more than two millions. When will the increase of Principal and Interest be arrested? Are the People willing to be loaded down with more debt? The most willing pack-horse may be overloaded."

ALARMING ACCOUNTS FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Globe, from Brasos Santiago, arrived at Galveston on the 21st. She brings the sad intelligence that an express had arrived at Brownsville, stating that Palo Alto had been attacked by a formidable band of Comanche Indians, who indulged in acts of the most barbaric. The stage from Point Isabel had been intercepted, and the proprietors and passengers all made prisoners. A train of transportation wagons, loaded with valuable merchandise, had also been captured. Unfortunately there was no force to oppose the daring marauders, there being no mounted men at Fort Brown. The loss of property is immense. One gentleman has lost seventy horses. The men have been killed, and the women and children carried into captivity.

Gen. Alamo, military commander at Matamoros, was called upon by the civil authorities of Brownsville for the assistance of his mounted Dragoons. His answer was that he was ready to furnish all the force at his disposal if authorized by the commandant of the Texas Department to cross the frontier. The latter refused. In a few hours a large body of Mexican cavalry appeared on the opposite bank of the river, awaiting permission to cross.

The whole American population in the valley of the Rio Grande are in a state of extreme agitation.

Accounts from San Fernando, in Western Texas, brings the information that Major Berry and his party have been cut to pieces by the Indians. They were attacked 150 miles beyond the hacienda of San Juan de Jenda, and all murdered but one prisoner.

The ravages of the Cholera at San Antonio are most awful. The whole number of deaths is not short of 500.—The disease had broken out in the camp of the 3d Infantry, and in the Quartermaster's encampment on the Salado, where many were dying.

A Dreadful Situation.—Mr. Noyes Ladd, late of Stonington, Conn., appears to have been deeply afflicted by the recent catastrophe to the Empire, having lost three brothers. His mother was rescued under the following circumstances: "My mother was taken out of the ladies' cabin through a hole cut in the saloon floor. She had climbed up, put her feet on the upper berth, and supported herself by the ribs of the ceiling. I had heard her screaming, but did not know who it was. It was in pursuit of her voice that I found the boy. She held her face to the cabin ceiling and screamed. She had to raise her chin to keep it out of the water, which was constantly rolling on her face as the boat heaved.—She says she could not have held out more than a minute longer. There was another woman in the cabin whose voice was not as loud as her's. Her call ceased after a time."

Mr. J. D. Stewart.—This person, who was accidentally wounded by a musket ball, while getting out of a railroad car in the Bowery, on the evening of the Opera House riot, is recovering. The ball, a very large one, has been extracted, and it is miraculous how he escaped instant death. The ball entered the neck and passed between two of the main arteries, which lie within one-hundredth part of an inch of each other, and lodged in the back, about two inches from the surface, from which place it was extracted. The attending surgeon says that the arteries were separated by the force of the ball, and thus escaped being severed, a thing which would not probably occur more than once in a million of cases.—*N. Y. Post.*

Gen. Worth's Family.—It has been stated that Gen. Worth's family was in New York at the time of his decease.—This is a mistake. His wife, and all but one of his children, were with him.

In a Hurry.—A woman who was divorced from her husband one day last week was again married the same night.

THE ST. LOUIS FIRE.

The right feeling prevails at St. Louis. The terrible calamity which has visited the city has not broken the spirits of its citizens. They are already on the alert—they have the spirit of men—and they talk like men, of extending their public buildings, and of improving and beautifying the city.

The Revere estimates the number of boats lost at 23; the value of the boats \$318,000, and of the cargoes \$150,000. The produce destroyed on the landing is \$50,000.

The entire loss in buildings, merchandise, steamboats and cargoes, is, according to these estimates, \$1,520,290; far, very far, less than any of us would have anticipated previous to making any estimates. A city, with the capital, energy, and public spirit of St. Louis, will scarcely feel this loss a few months hence.

It is really gratifying to be enabled to state that all our city insurance companies, except two, will be ready to meet their responsibilities. The two which are unable will be competent to pay from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of their liabilities. The foreign agencies, it is believed, are ready to adjust all demands against them.

So far, the loss of life has not been found so great as apprehended. Some lives were probably lost on board the boats on which explosions took place.

We may, in the course of this Summer, expect the arrival of more than two hundred thousand emigrants from Germany—mostly men of considerable means, more or less compromised in the late revolutions. If, as was estimated by the former Secretary of State, each of these men bring with him only an average £10 sterling, the money thus brought to the country, cannot be less than two millions sterling, or, in round numbers, ten millions of dollars. This is but from one European State, the others will not doubt furnish us with their quota.

A very large amount of U. S. six per cent. stock is taken for German accounts, and the investments in that country in American securities are constantly on the increase.

California by the Mexican Route.—A Mazatlan letter of March 28th to the Tribune cautions American emigrants against the overland Mexican route to California, through that port, as being unreasonably expensive and exposed to robbers. One of Capt. Hutton's N. Y. Company, Chs. Dunham of Connecticut, was shot on the route. The writer adds:

Nearly every vessel up for San Francisco has been crowded with Mexicans, notwithstanding the message of Governor Smith, as also the orders of the Mexican government, forbidding their subjects to leave the country for California. The Americans are becoming embittered against them, and swear vengeance should they attempt to work at the mines. This will undoubtedly lead to bloodshed, as the Mexicans are well armed, and are the tools of English and Mexican capitalists in Mexico.

Adventurers Returning.—We see in almost every paper that reaches us from the West, a record of the disappointed hopes and accumulating grievances of those who seek for California as the short road to be rich. Many of these adventures and mishaps are laughable in the extreme, and the effect in some instances is so powerful, as to induce the weary and harassed emigrant to turn his back upon the gold land, and seek in the haunts he has left, the moderate competence and the content his rough experience will enable him to wisely appreciate and fully enjoy. Sixty of these disappointed individuals arrived at St. Louis on the 15th ult.

The Oldest Man in America.—George Buckhart, living in Harlan county, Ky., is one of the most extraordinary men of the age, and is perhaps the oldest man now known to be living. He is one hundred and fourteen years old; was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and has lived for several years in a hollow sycamore tree, of such large dimensions as to contain his family, consisting of a wife and five or six children, bed and bedding, cooking utensils, &c.

The exploring agent of the American Bible Society, in his travels in Kentucky recently found him, and also saw several respectable gentlemen who had spent one or more nights with him in this singular home. He professes the Lutheran faith, being of a German family, and received the Bible with peculiar manifestations of gratitude. What a life for one man to spend! What a long train of events has marked this century, through which he has drawn the thread of existence.—*Bible Society Record, for May.*

Island of Cuba.—The island of Cuba contains 3500 superficial leagues of land, only two-fifths of which are cultivated.—Of the remaining three-fifths not used, one is valueless, leaving one half of its agricultural resources undeveloped. It has twelve cities, ten towns, one hundred and eight villages, and ninety-six hamlets. In 1841 the population was, exclusive of soldiers and resident foreigners, 1,007,624; but a more recent census has shown an increase of about 300,000. About half the population is black, and of the negroes from one-fourth to one-fifth are free. About one-fourth of the imports are from the United States.

The California Fever has seized upon the Mexicans, and produced such a thirst for gold that whole towns are deserted by the men, who have set off for the land of promise, leaving their wives and children to the mercy of wild Indians.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Russian Intervention.—The intervention of the Russians is at length officially announced in the following article in the *Wiener Zeitung* of the 1st instant: "The insurrection in Hungary has attained such a height during the last few months, and has in its present phase so distinctly shown that it is a combination of the whole strength of the European subversive party, that it is the interest of all the States to support the Imperial Government in its efforts to prevent the dissolution of social order which is aimed at there. Actuated by this weighty motive, the cabinet of his Majesty the Emperor has been moved to claim the armed intervention of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, which has been granted in the most generous and efficient manner. The measures mutually agreed on are in full progress."

It is stated that the total Russian force placed at the disposal of the Austrian Government amounts to 150,000 men; but that 50,000 of them will be held in reserve, and will not at first enter the Austrian territories. The Russian vanguard of 5,000 men is stated to have already crossed the Cracow frontier.—The first Russian corps will, it is said, amount to 25,000 men, and enter Hungary by way of Trenschn. A second corps, should it be found necessary, will probably march by way of Galicia, through the Jablunka Pass, into Hungary; and a third by way of Dukla, across the Beskids (part of the Carpathians.) The point of entrance of the last two bodies of troops, each of which will amount to 20,000 men, will, however, be regulated by circumstances.—The Russian forces destined for Transylvania amount to 40,000 men, and will enter partly by the Bukovina and partly by the southern frontier of Transylvania. These Russian movements have caused several of the camps in the frontier of Posen to be abandoned by the Russian troops, which have so long occupied them.

The Outbreak at Breslau.—Some particulars have reached us of the outbreak at Breslau. Although the military had, on the 8th, succeeded in suppressing the disorders, yet it still required their constant vigilance to prevent a renewal of them. The city was declared in a state of siege, and military rule entirely prevailed. Barricades of a very formidable character had been erected, and the conflict had been very serious, they being well manned; and in their defence the loss of life was very great.

The Excited State of the Rhine Provinces.—The whole of the Rhine provinces are in a most excited state, and ready to explode like a train of gunpowder—throughout the whole, the armed militia are disaffected towards the King of Prussia, and in favor of the Frankfurt Assembly.

Revolt at Hanover—Flight of the King.—We have just received intelligence from Hanover, which states that a revolt had taken place in that city—the civic guard of which had sided with the students of the Polytechnic School, upon which a collision took place between them and the few troops that were in the city, who were overpowered. Subsequently the King had fled. It is said that an offer of the assistance of 5,000 Prussian troops had been made to the King, previous to, and in anticipation of, this outbreak, but had been declined by him.

ROME.

Advices from Rome, of the 2d instant, have been received at Paris. The city still remained unsubdued. General Oudinot had not made any further attempt. An exchange of prisoners had been effected, the French giving up the battalion Malghera, who were captured at Civita Vecchia. The Roman government have placed the city of Ancona in siege.

HUNGARY.

Our latest accounts from this part of the European Continent inform us that the Hungarians were forming an immense army, say 100,000 men, and unless Russia brings a very large force to the aid of Austria, there is not much chance for the latter; and that ere she can regain her lost position, she must calculate upon a large expenditure of men, money, and time. The latest advices state that the Hungarians had had a decided advantage, and captured Lier.—Jellachich's army is reported to have been entirely destroyed. Gen. Wheldere has been wounded.

The Newark Daily Advertiser publishes a letter from Frankfurt, Germany, under date of May 8, which says—

Madame Rothschild, widow of the founder of the banking house, died here yesterday. She had lived many years alone in Jew street, an old, unfrequented quarter, where her husband first established himself, and which she always refused to leave, though her eldest son, the present head of the house, has been long living childless and alone, in one of the most splendid houses of the Geil, the principal street of Frankfurt. She was 99 years old.

General Worth.—This distinguished officer, whose death has cast a gloom over the whole community, was engaged in the following battles from the period of his entrance into the army as a second lieutenant in 1813:

Chippewa, Niagara, Fort Erie, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Puebla, Churubusco, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, City of Mexico, and five battles in Florida, while in command of the eighth regiment of Infantry.

Great Speech of Senator Benton on the Power of Congress, to Prohibit or Admit Slavery into Territories.

St. Louis, May 27, 1849.

Senator Benton has recently made a speech at Jefferson City, the first part of which has been published. A large portion of it is devoted to Mr. Calhoun and his inconsistency, particularly in connection with the slavery question.—He expresses himself with his accustomed boldness and clearness, declaring that it is absurd to deny to Congress the right to legislate as it pleases upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. Congress has ever exercised this power from the foundation of the Government to the present time, and this with the sanction and approval of all the authorities, both State and Federal.

No citizen of any State can carry any property derived from a law of that State, an inch beyond the boundary line against consent. Slave property, for this reason, cannot be removed to California or New Mexico, nor can any legal establishment of slavery be looked for in either Territory. The only effect of carrying slaves there would be to give them their liberty, the people of both territories being unanimously opposed to its introduction.

The late Missouri resolutions were copied from those of Mr. Calhoun in the Senate of the U. States, in 1817. To know their design it must be known that they were aimed at the harmony and stability of the Union, and at the members from the slave-holding States (himself, Mr. Benton, particularly,) who refused to follow the lead of Mr. Calhoun.

Slavery and the Church.—The Old School Presbyterian Assembly, lately in session at Pittsburg, having before it two anti-slavery memorials from the Presbyteries of Chillicothe and Coshocton, passed a series of resolutions reiterating the former declarations of that church against slavery, but declaring it unexpedient to propose any measure in the work of emancipation, inasmuch as that question is now in agitation in one or more of the slave States. These resolutions also declare that the General Assembly is always ready to exercise its discipline upon those who violate the duties they owe to their "servants," and urge upon the presbyteries to persevere in the religious education of the slaves. They were adopted with but one dissenting voice.

The War Steamer United States sailed from New York on Tuesday for England, on her way to Germany. She takes out as passengers several young men who formerly held commissions in the United States Navy, and who now expect to obtain a permanent position in the German Navy.

Longevity.—Peter Jackson, a slave, a Kinderhook Dutchman, died at Amherst, Mass., on the 19th ult., having lived over a century. He recollected the old French war perfectly, and the oldest inhabitants, who had known him from their youth, believe him to have been 122 years of age. He was born on a voyage from Africa.

More Railroad Damages.—A verdict of eight hundred dollars damages has been given against the Wilmington Railroad Company in North Carolina, for killing a negro and maiming another who had gone to sleep on the track and were run over by cars.

Increase and Multiply.—The New Orleans Patria of the 30th, states that a respectable lady living in Esplanade street in that city, gave birth on the 16th ult., to her twenty-fourth child. What makes this increase the more surprising is that the twenty-four children are all living, and the mother is not yet fifty years of age.

Singular Death.—Three negroes were amusing themselves at Savannah, Geo. on Friday last, in *butting* over cotton bales. One of them, named William, attempted for a wager to *butt* over a square bale. He won the wager, but the effort cost him his life—the sudden jar broke his neck, and he died instantly.

Foreign Missions.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states that the Hon. Abbot Lawrence will have the offer, or rather, he has before him the offer, of the mission to London, and that Hon. Wm. C. Rives will probably be appointed Minister to France.

No Place to Bury the Dead.—Nearly all the cemeteries at New Orleans are under water, so as to cause great inconvenience in the burial of the dead.—Platforms are erected, one of which broke down, over three feet water, with many attendants at a funeral.

A Great Corner.—The Philadelphia Ledger gives the number of omnibuses passing the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, in that city, during fifteen minutes, on Tuesday afternoon, at the enormous number of fifty one! This is at the rate of about two hundred per hour, or two thousand for ten hours.

Louis Philippe's Property.—President Napoleon has been for some time sending to the Ex-King of France, the moveables of his private property. It has occupied an immense number of cases lately sent to England.

Who's for Minnesota?—So great is the rush for this new territory, that board at St. Paul's, the capital, is \$5 per week whether you sleep on a bed or under a counter. We are certainly a great people—always rushing somewhere, and never content where we are.

Cruise of the Independence.—The U. S. ship Independence, just returned to Norfolk, sailed from Boston on the 29th of August, 1846. During her absence she has been at sea four hundred days, and in foreign ports five hundred and ninety-five days, and has sailed altogether very near fifty-seven thousand miles. Her greatest run was 277 knots by the log, or 279 by the observation—equal to 320 statute miles during 24 consecutive hours. She ran 262 knots, under royals, lower and topmast studding sails.—Her greatest speed during the cruise was 13½ knots, and 13 knots under royals.—The port of Mazatlan was blockaded by the Independence during the thirty-five days she was anchored there in 1847.—From November 12th, 1847, to May 7th, 1848, she held military possession of Mazatlan, in conjunction with the frigate Congress.

A Schoolmaster Cowed by a Lady.—A rich scene took place at Cincinnati, a few days ago. A foppish Professor in the Woodward High School, named Singer, had circulated a slander against Mrs. Tuxford, the keeper of a boarding house, where he boarded. As soon as the lady heard of it, she armed herself with a cowhide, and, in company with Mr. Smith, a lawyer, proceeded to the school-room, where in the presence of the whole school, she administered to the Professor's back one of the severest floggings imaginable, after which he gave the lie to Mr. Smith, when that gentleman knocked him down. The Commercial says:

Mr. Smith informed us that he knew nothing of what was to be done until he was in the melee, and he did right in protecting the lady. The excitement among the students of Woodward College is said to have exceeded anything happening within the knowledge of the oldest inhabitant. Mrs. Tuxford is an estimable lady, and we applaud her spunk.—After she had chastised the fellow, she indignantly threw the cowhide at his feet saying, "Take that home as a trophy, and say to your friends, that an injured lady, after using it on your back, head and face, made it a present to you."—Such a scene, at such a time and for such a cause, has never been witnessed in our city before. It is but proper to say that the Woodward High School should not suffer in its standing from the bad acts of one of its Professors.

A gentleman just returned from Madison county, N. Y., states that a new fanatical sect has been started there, and now numbers about one hundred and forty persons, sixty of whom are men.—These persons live together on a fine farm of 250 acres, near the borders of Oneida county, and have for the principal tenets of their faith a belief that they themselves cannot sin, and an entire community of husbands and wives.

Municipal.—The trial of Dunbar Eastman, indicted for cruelty to a dog, in setting a fight between a couple of those animals, resulted in his conviction, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$30.—*Boston Transcript.*

Specie in New York.—There is now above \$8,000,000 of specie in the Banks of New York city, and enough more in the Sub Treasury, to make an aggregate of at least \$10,000,000.

Alvan Stewart, one of the most distinguished Abolitionists of the North, died a few days since in New York.—He was the candidate of the Liberty party for the Vice Presidency in 1844.

A Sudden Change.—The thermometer in Boston, on Monday week, at 4 o'clock, P. M., indicated a temperature of 82 degrees. At 5 o'clock the wind changed to the northward, and in a few minutes the mercury in the thermometer sunk to 51 degrees, a difference of 31 degrees in less than one hour!

Whitewash on Trees.—The Pottstown Ledger, we perceive, recommends the whitewashing of the trunks of trees, saying it adds much to their appearance, &c.—There is a mistake, no doubt inadvertently made, in this recommendation. Whitewash, it is admitted by all practical fruit growers, is a decided injury to trees of all descriptions, closing up the pores, and shutting out the air. The very argument in favor of the application of whitewash fences, &c., proves the correctness of this position. Wood, saturated in a preparation of lime, is almost indestructible; and thus, the application of a wash, tends in a considerable degree, by excluding water and air more or less, to add to its preservation.—A tree should never be approached with the whitewash brush; but a good scrubbing in the spring, with a preparation of soap-oil, &c., will tend to make the tree more thrifty, by dislodging the dirt and insects beneath the outer bark, and opening the pores. Try it.

Fearful Mortality.—It is stated in the Natchez Courier that 39 out of 40 slaves on the plantation of Mr. James Miller, in Waterproof, La., had died of cholera.

Diet.—The truth is, that any great change of diet, or mode of life, when an epidemic is abroad, ought not to be adopted except upon competent medical advice.

A Stirring Tail.—One of our exchange papers says—"We shall present to our readers next week, a short tale of the most stirring kind." It may be of some use at close work in fly-time.

A contented mind, under adverse circumstances, is the purest homage to the Deity.

CALIFORNIA WONDERS.

The New York Tribune makes the following statements, on the authority of Mr. Parrott, the late U. S. Consul at Mazatlan, who has just returned to New York:

"The riches of California do not consist of gold alone. All the precious metals are there found, in greater or less profusion, as well as the rarest and most valuable jewels. Two mines of silver have been lately discovered, one of which is known to but few persons, who jealously keep the secret. Platinum is also known to exist in considerable quantities. A rough diamond nearly the size of a hen's egg, has been found by one of the miners in Sacramento Valley. Gen. Vallego, who was Mr. Parrott's informant, says that it was brought to him by the finder, who demanded \$180,000 for it. Emeralds of large size are frequently met with, but their value is scarcely known. Three or four new quicksilver mines have been discovered, one of which, a very rich deposit, lies between the valley of Santa Clara and San Joaquin. The Forbes mine, however, is the only one worked as yet. The extent and value of these quicksilver mines is not equalled by any other locality in the world."

Beds of coal have also been found near the coast, but cannot of course be worked under the present state of things.

Mr. Parrott informs us that in the Sierra Nevada, to the northeast of San Francisco, there is a volcano in active operation. On the 3d of March the heaviest snow storm in the memory of the inhabitants took place.

There are but fifty women in the town of San Francisco, twenty of whom are Americans. The arrival of a ship of female emigrants would be a cause of public rejoicing, and all the single ones would receive offers before they landed. Mrs. Ward, of this city, while riding in the vicinity of San Francisco, was thrown from her horse and injured.

The price of lots in this town is, as before stated, enormous. The sales take place, however, with little regard to the title of the property, and as there are two or three separate claims upon a great part of it, this may lead to great difficulty in the future. Sometimes the same land is sold to different parties by two Alcaldes.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Dale, which sailed from San Francisco for the United States on the 20th of March, has \$200,000 in gold dust on board.

Nearly the whole of Capt. Satter's 40,000 bushels of grain rotted in the field for want of hands to harvest. The price of Flour at the diggings when Mr. Parrott left was \$3 per lb., though at San Francisco it was down to \$10 per bbl.—There was not much sickness at the diggings, except scurvy and a few cases of fever. There was also some scurvy at San Francisco, owing to the want of vegetable food, the cultivation of the soil being entirely neglected.

The Independence of Hungary!—After a political dependence of three hundred years, Hungary is at last free, though it be for a moment, from the Austrian yoke. By a series of splendid successes, in which the Hungarian troops displayed a fiery courage and indomitable energy, such as Europe has not witnessed since the wars of Napoleon, the power of Austria has been completely paralyzed, and from leading a bold and confident invasion, she is now brought to tremble for the safety of her own capital.

The armed intervention of Russia, instead of intimidating the Hungarians, only increases their enthusiasm for the national cause. The fire of the old Magyar blood is up, and the hope and confidence of the people augur well for their continued success. While the troops of the Czar are pouring into Vienna, by every train that arrives from Cracow, the Diet of Hungary, assembled at Debreczin, has formally pronounced the deposition of the House of Hapsburg. On the 14th of April the National Representatives met together in the great Protestant Church of Debreczin. (The Magyars and a large portion of the other Hungarians belong to the German Reformed and Lutheran Churches.) The public square was filled with an immense crowd of armed men.

Such is the position of Hungary at present. With a clear-thinking, energetic and patriotic President, a united and efficient Legislative Assembly, a brave and experienced army of near 200,000 men, and a people glowing with the inspiration of recovered freedom, she will be able to make a powerful stand against the combined forces of Austria and Russia. The intervention of England and France, if true, adds greatly to her chances of final success, but now, when a general European war is inevitable, we shall venture on no speculations with regard to her destiny.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Boston Notion.—Goode, the colored man convicted and hung for murder, had a very large public funeral in Boston, the expenses of which, \$100, were raised by subscription. It does not appear, however, that any money was subscribed for the family of the individual whom the murderer deprived of life. Thus the murderer is pardoned as a fallen hero, and excites sympathy, while the hard fate of his unfortunate victim is not even thought of.

The Slave Trade in Cuba is again active, several thousand, according to the Charleston Mercury, having been landed within the last two months, and other thousands being shortly expected. The Captain General's fee is generally understood to be three doubloons a head, or \$51.

For LIFE and HEALTH are in the BLOOD.

There is not one of all the various medicines purporting to be Purifiers of the blood that *begins to possess* as much Purifying and Healing Virtue as

BRANT'S INDIAN
PURIFYING EXTRACT.

This PURIFIER is *wholly* prepared from *Vegetables*.

and cures the most various, and repugnant of the blood, such as putrid, purging, tickling, or de novo, itching, it cleans, strengthens, invigorates, and new, healthy, blood, and gives new energy and new life to the whole system.

HUNDREDS—THOUSANDS
(OF PEOPLE CURED OF ALL KINDS OF DISEASES)

Have been cured the past and present years of diseases of the blood by this Purifier—and such cures were made too, by the use of

**Four Times Less Quantity, and at
Four Times Less Cost,**

than such diseases can be cured by Sassafras, or any other remedy that has been so far offered to the public.

We wish it were possible to publish to the world at

one view, the

MANY THOUSANDS

that are now **living**, and **obeying** **God's** **HEALTHY**, who acknowledge themselves indebted to the purifying and healing efficacy of **Dr. Wm. W. Phelps' Purifier**. — **THE FORT-PIER CURES**

THE WORST SCROFULAS,

and all impure discharges of the blood, viz., *Scald Head, Itch, Scall, Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Piles, Blisters, Ulcers, Costiveness, Mercurial Disorders, Liver Complaint, Ulcers in the Back, Side, and Limbs, Rush of Blood to the Head, etc.*, etc.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED.

It is a question of no small importance for the afflicted to decide, which, of all the sarsaparillas and others

comedy, is the—

CHEAPEST AND MOST CURATIVE

We say, *Brant's Indian Purifier* is cheaper and more efficacious, because *a bottle of it, which can be bought for One Dollar, contains FOUR TIMES as much medicinal efficacy as one bottle of Sarsaparilla, which also costs one dollar.* If we heretofore prove that *sarsaparilla* is *not* as cheap as *one dollar a bottle, as Brant's Purifier* would be, *at four dollars a bottle, we have the Purifier containing FOUR TIMES as much efficacy as Sarsaparilla, therefore Sarsaparilla should be sold at twenty five cents a bottle, or as cheap as the Purifier at one dollar.* But as our assertion does not prove the greater power and medicinal virtue of this Purifier, when compared with the best Sarsaparillas, we shall therefore show how much dis-

BY ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH:

The first case of live state, is the cure which was effected in Mr. J. R. Haskin, of Romo, Onelida Co., N. Y., and we risk not any of our veracity, when we say that this is the most valued and hopeful case of one of the

Most Horrid Scrofulas

that ever has been cured since the world was created and this was cured by TEN TIMES LESS of Brant's Purifier, and at LESS COST, than ever a clever hair-revolting and hopeless was cured by TEN TIMES LESS of MURR'S Sarsaparilla. For full particulars, see Pamphlet.

Mr. Haskin states that he had been cured of his worst skin disease, and was not expected to live twenty-four hours longer. When he commenced using the Purifier

his neck was eaten nearly out from ear to ear—he took
was eaten through the Windpipe—his ear nearly eaten
out—the use of one arm destroyed—an Ulcer, as large as
a man's hand, had nearly eaten through his side—and
these signs on him in all.

Twenty Large, Deep, Discharging Ulcers,
—that the first bottle he used, enabled him to get off of
his bed where he had been confined twelve months—
the second bottle enabled him to get out of the house—
the third bottle enabled him to walk two miles, and thus
the use of

ONLY TWELVE BOTTLES,
cured all the Ulcers, and restored him to health and
strength, so that he is able to work and attend to busi-
ness again, as he had formerly done.

This cure is testified to by FOURTEEN RESPECTABLE WITNESSES, viz.: by Doct. Thos. Willians, one of the most respectable physicians of Rome—by Mr. G. C. Brown, proprietor and keeper of the West Rome hotel—by Messrs. Hight & Leonard, druggists and retail druggists, and by eleven other persons all residents of Rome.

SORFULA & ERUPTIONS.

Dr. T. M. Hunt, druggist, Auburn, N. Y., wrote in April 1846: "that the medicane essence of BRANT'S MEDICINE had obtained for it a name above all other remedies; and that as a purifier of the blood, SORFURA and LA "must knock under."

He said, on the 20th of July, 1845, that a gentleman asked his opinion as to what would be better given his child, and he replied, "I would give him the essence of BRANT'S

INDIAN MEDICINE from his own personal knowledge of its purifying and healing virtues, in such diseases as one or two bottles purified a cure. He also recommended HUNT'S EXTRACT FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, and serious cases of catarrhs of the nose, throat and lungs. The medicine was used internally and externally, and brought forth a new sound under the ears, and the general health was much improved. Two or three bottles effected a permanent cure.

FEVER-SORE CURED.

The Rev. Richard Downing, Pastor of the Presbyterian church; Adams Basin, Monroe Co., N. Y., writes us as follows: I have just received a letter from Mr. Cheney Downing, relative to the cure of his Fever-Sore by Hunt's Extract. It reads as follows: "I am a Christian, and you may depend on what I write, for he is a Christian who has been in the church some years since."

had to have one of his legs cut off, to save his life, the consequence of a Fever-sore. The other leg being now affected, and about to be amputated, I recommend **Brant's Medicine**—**READ THE RESULT.** He says, "I recovered only ~~one~~ ^{two} legs from this medicine."
CINCINNATI. "I hope for your commendation of this Medicine, and I can now say, that with the blessing of God, it has effected a cure of my leg." See Pamphlets, for full particulars.

Chronic Rheumatism.

Capt. Ezra Knapp, 37 Willow street, Brooklyn, N. Y. had Rheumatism for 30 years, he tried **Brant's Medicine**, which effected a cure. "Numerous other cases of recent and long standing, have been effectually cured."

OTHER GOOD OPINIONS.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
 Doct. Nathan Hubbard, of Stamford, Conn., says
 the oldest and most respectable physician he was affiliated
 with *Live Compound* was the best medicine he ever used, and was perfect
 in every respect. *Dr. Francis' Purifying Extract*. We can
 name hundreds of other cases, also cured.

NURSING SORE-MOUTH, LUCORRHOEA, &c.
 Byron, Genesee Co., N. Y., October 19, 1847.
 MESSRS. N. T. WALLACE & Co., Sons, &c.,
 last winter my wife became so debilitated from
 chronic *Leucorrhoea*, and *Nursing Sore Mouth*, that she
 could not lift her child or perform any household labor.
 Her medical treatment was varied according to the
 advice and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians,
 until our skill was exhausted in useless efforts. We
 then procured of you *Dr. Francis' Purifying Extract*, and

became ill, and her Pulmonary Balsam she weighed more than eighty-five pounds; but by the time she had taken four bottles, she became perfectly well. The cure is so perfect, that she is now enabled to do all necessary household work, and gained thirty pounds in the space of four weeks. We assure you we can attribute her cure to the use of this medicine, and we can recommend its use to all laboring under any similar affliction.

Yours, truly, C. H. GALENTINE.

Z. S. TERRY, Esq. of Byron, wrote us a letter the time that Mr. Galentine named above, saying that he was personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Galentine, and that the above cure came under his own observation. He further adds, that he is acquainted with

A Dozen Other Cures

of various diseases which were effected by BROWN'S

Mercurial Diseases.

There is another class of diseases which BRANT'S PURIFYING EXTRACT *seriously cures and eradicates* from the system WITHOUT ANY FAILURE.

This class of diseases, when they become constitutions are usually called *Mercurial* because some physicians believe such cannot be cured, without the use of mercury. We will not name the disease, because from the description it will be understood.

FOR SALE BY

S. H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg,
Holtzinger & Ferree, York Springs,
Pa.

NOTICE.
THIS is to give notice that the partnership in the practice of the Law, heretofore existing between the subscriber and H. G. M. CREEK, Esq., has been this day dissolved.

mutual consent, and that all the professional business, in which the subscriber has been any time engaged, either alone or in partnership with others, has been placed in the hands of R. G. McCREARY, Esq., to be conducted by him to completion, the said subscriber having full confidence in his integrity, and ability to do so to the satisfaction of all concerned.

JAMES COOPER

April 3, 1849

Printing of every description,
 and all the business of the printing office.